The Literary Digest

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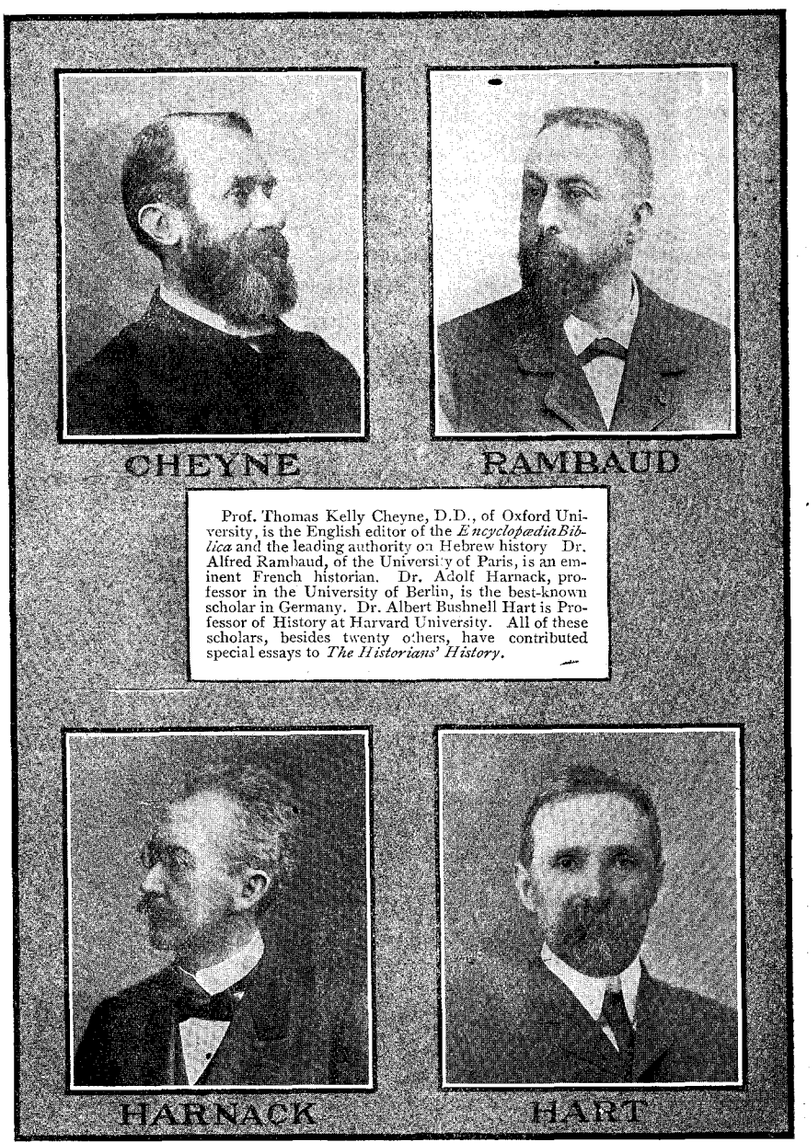

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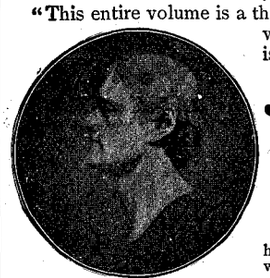

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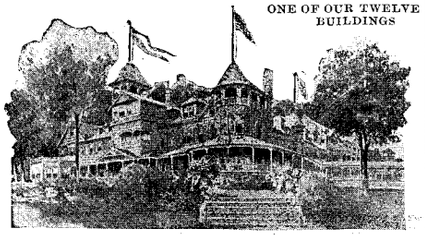

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PANAMA AND THE PRESIDENT.

"WHAT was apparently intended to be the sensation of the campaign," as the New York *Times* (Dem.) tells us, was set off on Thursday evening of last week at a Democratic rally in New York City by Senator Culberson, of Texas. Opinions differ on the importance of the sensation. The Parker papers are shocked and pained at this revelation of President Roosevelt's character, while the Republican papers refer to the affair as "puerile political claptrap." Senator Lodge (Rep.) calls it "the most crude and feeble deception of American voters that was ever undertaken by a despairing party on the eve of a crushing defeat at the polls."

The sensation consisted in making public the following letter, written by the President to Dr. Albert Shaw on the eve of the Panama secession. The Democrats aver that the last sentence of the letter has been kept secret hitherto, while the Republicans say that there has been no secret about it. Senator Lodge says that he gave the letter to Senator Gorman while the debate on the treaty was in progress, and Gorman gave it to Culberson, all with the full knowledge and consent of the President. Here is the letter:

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, October 10, 1903.

MY DEAR DR. SHAW: I enclose you, purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of September 5 from our Minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast aside the proposition at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States can not go into the securing, by such underhand means, the cession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent state, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I can not say it. With great regard, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senator Culberson argues from this that "it is plain that the Administration favored, encouraged, aided, and consummated the rebellion." To quote from his speech:

"From this remarkable letter it seems evident that when it was written the President was advised of the contemplated secession of Panama, which culminated November 3, 1903, and it is equally evident that his information came from an authoritative source, for he considered and cast aside a proposition to foment the movement. The proposition, moreover, appears to have been made not for individual but for official consideration, because otherwise there would have been no occasion for the President to institute a comparison between the course of this and other governments.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the Administration knew more than as a mere rumor that the insurrection was in process of development, and when this is viewed in connection with avowed sympathy, the order to prevent the landing of troops prior to its culmination, the hasty inquiry of the Navy Department before the uprising, the policing of the entire isthmus against the movement of Colombian troops, the perversion of the treaty of 1846, and the immediate cession of the coveted territory and franchises, it is plain that the Administration favored, encouraged, aided, and consummated the rebellion, and upon it must rest the odium and responsibility.

"While the letter in some respects is characteristic of the frankness and courage for which the President is distinguished, it exhibits also his rashness and his contemptuous disregard of the rights of others when his purposes are involved. Writing privately to one who is publicly fomenting secession, his restless ambition creates a distinction between private and public instigation of conspiracy and revolution, and contributes by his name and exalted station to the dismemberment of a republic."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) consider the letter as important chiefly for the light it throws upon the President's purpose to "take the territory by force" if necessary. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) leans toward the Culberson view. It says:

"Take this letter, the action of our Government in sending warships to the scene, the part which our naval and military force played in the uprising, the breathless haste with which our Government recognized the newly created state, the lightning speed with which we ratified the treaty which delivered the strip to us, the revelations about the conspiracy of the agents of the French Panama Company, and he is a dull man who will say that this Government was guiltless."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) questions the propriety of circulating privately an opinion that the President could not express publicly. It reasons as follows:

"We may have lost all rational bearings, all conception of official propriety, all sense of right and wrong in this matter; but let us put this question: Has a President of the United States any warrant whatever to circulate privately a wish concerning the dismemberment of a foreign state when the public expression of that wish, by his own admission, would constitute an instigation to rebellion in that country? If the public expression of such a wish would be utterly indefensible, how can the private expression of it, by the same Chief Magistrate, be condoned as without significance or possible effect? Has the Emperor of Germany the right to send word 'privately' to his friends that he would be 'delighted' to have Bohemia secede from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and then would he be without responsibility if that secession should take place in accordance with his desires and Germany should profit by it enormously?

"The question promptly arises, To how many other friends did President Roosevelt 'privately' say that he would be 'delighted' to have Panama secede? There were chances enough that the letter to Dr. Shaw of New York would reach Bunau-Varilla and Cromwell, the New York attorney of the Panama Canal Co[illegible]der, Dr. Shaw was an eager advocate of a forcible confisca[illegible] isthmus, if Colombia would not immediately accept [illegible] the United States; and in *The Review of Reviews*

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1903, he practically forecast the Panama secession and the course which the President of the United States followed with reference to it. Is it too much to assume that what the President had said 'privately' to the editor of *The Review of Reviews* he had said 'privately' to a dozen or two other friends equally in his confidence? Who that knows the President's temperament can doubt that there was a wide dissemination of his real views?

"The point is this: Bunau-Varilla and his fellow conspirators against Colombia were eager to discover in the autumn of 1903 how the President of the United States would act if a revolution should be started in Panama. Would he protect the secessionists and prevent Colombia from reasserting her authority over her revolted state? Bunau-Varilla, since his return to France, has in effect stated that he had come to correct conclusions as to President Roosevelt's probable course before the secession at Panama was attempted. How did he arrive at such correct conclusions? It may now be pointed out that with the President of the United States telling his friends 'privately' that he would be 'delighted' to have Panama secede, there was every reason why the real character of the President's feelings should become known to the agents of the Panama Canal Company, who were ready to engineer the revolution.

"That President Roosevelt, in 'privately' circulating his wish for a revolution at Panama, was consciously and deliberately fomenting revolt within the territory of a foreign Power, we do not affirm. We would not think of charging him with committing an outrage of that sort. What he did, however, probably had the effect of encouraging the secession that came. The private circulation of his desires was, in any conservative judgment, a reckless thing to do, it was a wrong thing to do, it was utterly incompatible with the course which he knew he must follow in his public utterances and in his official capacity."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) argues that if after several weeks of Culberson and Gorman oratory in the Senate, "half the Democratic members of that body voted to ratify the treaty, and thus gave their approval to all the hellish things that the Roosevelt Administration had done, no more effect will be produced on the country now than there was by the same uproar several months ago." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) considers the Roosevelt letter "admirably put," and says of it:

"There is not another passage in the whole story of Panama more creditable and praiseworthy than that. The President unhesitatingly dismissed all suggestions of intrigue against Colombia as unworthy of the United States. He suppressed his own personal feelings, lest a single word from him should be construed as an encouragement to revolt. The dictates of national honor and of straightforward dealings with Colombia, as with all other nations, were made his supreme law of conduct. If that is the worst against the President the Democratic sensation-mongers can do, by all means let them go on and give us more of the same kind."

Little attempt is made to create political capital out of the President's despatch of Secretary Taft to the isthmus to calm the fears of the Panamans that this Government is trying to set up an independent colony along the canal strip. The ill feeling, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "has been produced by the arbitrary and tactless method of proceeding that has been adopted by the commission and by Governor Davis, with the apparent sanction of the War Department and the President." The same paper says further:

"The most important thing that has been done to excite the sensibilities and apprehension of the Government and people of Panama is the establishment of custom-houses and post-offices in the canal zone and at its termini on the two coasts, to be administered to the exclusion of all Panama authority. According to representations that have been made the terminal custom-houses effect a virtual 'seizure of the ports of Panama and Colon,' which the treaty excludes from the canal zone, inasmuch as all entries must be made at these custom-houses and port charges must be paid before passengers can be landed or goods transferred in bond to Panama authority. American duties are also collected upon everything destined for the zone, whether having any relation to the canal or not. Everything sent into the zone from the neighboring territory is likewise subject to duty, according to these reports, and the postage rates and regulations of the zone are entirely independent of the republic. If these representations are true, a strip of territory from Colon to Panama, ten miles wide and including the borders of the seaports, is virtually taken completely out of the sovereignty of Panama to be administered precisely as if it belonged to the United States. This is not in accordance with the intent and meaning of the treaty, which was hastily signed in ready-made form under an assurance, it is alleged, that it should be supplemented with further provisions for guarding the interests of the republic."

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent learns that some cipher despatches from Democratic agents in Panama to the Democratic national committee were recently, by mistake, sent to the State Department in Washington, thus revealing the fact "that Judge Parker's campaign managers had sent secret agents to Panama to obtain testimony in regard to the revolution, to be used against the President." Mr. Roosevelt is said to have received the news of this with "a hearty laugh."

UNCLE SAM—"I don't think we'll have much use for you here, Alton, but haps they will take you over there." —Bell in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ROOSEVELT—"Can't you keep quiet? Don't you see I'm talking?" —Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

TROUBLESOME LITTLE BROTHERS.

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do for part payment of her financial losses? One thing will be to seize all the Russian assets in Manchuria. She has already done this in part by taking over the Russo-Chinese banks in Manchuria. Russia already has $50,000,000 invested in loans out in that region. Japan says: 'Pay that to us. Russia is gone from here. Those debts belong to us.'

"When the Russians evacuated New-Chwang, for example, the Chinese officials ran up the French flag and put the bank under the protection of the French consul. The Japs hauled down the French flag at once. 'We recognize no foreign consul's flag in this zone of hostilities?' they said. 'Before the war started the United States appointed three consuls in this territory, and the Russians wouldn't allow you Chinese to receive them. Now we will do some non-recognizing ourselves,' and they carried their point, of course. Incidentally, they are grateful for John Hay's foresight in appointing American consuls for that region. The rejection of the consuls gave Japan a precedent for her action, and she already has her fingers on $50,000,000 of Russia's money in that region."

ROOSEVELT, PARKER, STANDARD OIL, AND LAWSON.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is reported to have enlivened the annual rally of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday-school in Cleveland, on October 9, by the recitation of four "beautiful little lines," as he called them, which, he added, are "a great comfort to me." They run thus:

"There is so much bad in the best of us,
There is so much good in the most of us,
It hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us."

The New York *Times*, in commenting on this incident, remarks: "Our own regard for poetry of that sort is not especially high, but it is easy enough to see why Mr. Rockefeller preferred the verses he quoted to some other matter that appears in the newspapers—and magazines."

In the November number of *Everybody's Magazine* Mr. Lawson, who has been saying some acrimonious things about the Standard Oil magnates in recent issues of that periodical, makes the startling assertions that "Standard Oil" has President Roosevelt on its black list, that Mr. Rogers engineered the nomination of Parker and Herrick, and that at the last moment the "system" will buy up a few doubtful States and defeat the Republican candidate. Mr. Lawson makes these interesting allegations in the following open reply to a correspondent:

"Now, what will happen if Judge Parker is elected?

"In answering I will not guess—I will state facts, things I know to be facts.

"Theodore Roosevelt, while President of the United States, refused to allow 'Standard Oil' to run him, and 'Standard Oil' got hotter and hotter; but, not daring to rage openly, how they did spit fire 'on the quiet'! If I have listened once, I have twenty times while Mr. Rogers raved at 'that——'—well, I won't use his exact language, it wouldn't be respectful to our President. At last, as in all such cases, there came an absolutely-not-to-be-borne trampling on 'Standard-Oil' dignity, and Theodore Roosevelt was on the 'System's' black list until eternity. Mr. Rogers called me to New York in connection with some other business. I found him in a terribly excited mood. 'What do you think that fellow Roosevelt has done now? Young John Rockefeller telegraphed him to give an audience to Archibold on the trust matter. Roosevelt saw he had us and played some of his dirty politics. He sent for the manager of the Western Associated Press and had him agree to publish the telegram in the West, keeping it out of the East, and to publish it as having been sent by Mr. Rockefeller instead of that unthinking boy, and, of course, you have seen it in the papers; it's everywhere how he kicked "Standard Oil" out of the White House. That is his last insult to us, and we will defeat him at any cost.'

"From that time on Mr. Rogers's able brain was working day and night, first to get John Hay to run against Roosevelt, next Root, then Uncle Mark Hanna; but owing to one of those complicated entanglements that old Dame Fate now and then reels out of her crochet-basket to the bewilderment of slick mortals, his efforts went for naught, and he was compelled to fall back on a more dangerous and expensive plan. He laid out on his campaign table the 'most available' (what worlds of eel-skin, political piety those two words cover!) Democrats, and it didn't take him long to make his selection of a man who would, if President of the United States, allow those who put him there to 'run the shop.' When his selection was made he called in his faithful hired man, Senator 'Pat' McCarren, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and gave his orders, the same kind of orders as he gives for the purchase of an oil-well, or the knocking in the head of a business rival, or the setting up of an Amalgamated knock-down-and-drag-out—'Go here!' 'Go there!' 'Buy this!' 'Sell that!' 'Billy Sheehan to captain that company, and Dave Hill to dig that mine!' In short order the venture was all covered to its finality, and there has never been a slip of a cog or the ungearing of a wheel that was not foreseen and provided for. To try to balk a part of his game I posted Bryan in advance of the St. Louis convention, and we all know how he upset their plans in the committee, but we also know it took but the pressure of one finger on one button at 26 Broadway and the gold telegram episode to put things back into the smooth-running groove.

"We all know of the kick-up in New York City between McCarren and the Tammany leader, but a pressure of a thumb on another button at 26 Broadway, and the hated antagonists found it possible to live in the same world without flying at each other's throats.

"Everybody marveled at the ease with which the various rivalries in Democratic politics in New York State were subdued to make unanimous Judge Herrick's nomination for governor. I could give you, had I the space, a thousand and one of the marvels which this 'system' is performing in the present campaign, and which will have for their finish the sudden purchase of a few doubtful States a few days before election, and—the annihilation of Theodore Roosevelt and his ambitions, and hell for the American people!

"I trust you will reconsider your decision to vote for Judge Parker and that you will vote for Theodore Roosevelt, even tho Judge Parker may be an angel, and Theodore Roosevelt the champion of a hundred Addickses instead of one, for if you do not, and this country is turned over to the 'system' and its votaries at the coming election, you and I and all other country-loving Americans shall bury our faces in the ashes of repentance many and many a time before we have another opportunity to cast our ballot for another President of the United States."

OPENING OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

AFTER thirty years of agitation on the subject, New Yorkers have at last realized what is believed to be a partial solution of the transportation problem by the opening of the finished portion of the Subway this week. It means, says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "the beginning of a revolution in the whole matter of municipal transportation." The New York Subway is described in the newspapers as the finest and largest in the world. Only a part is now finished. When completed the system will be thirty-five miles long, and will cost more than $75,000,000 for construction and equipment. The work has taken three years and seven months, including delays due to labor troubles. One of the noticeable features of the work, as Chief Engineer Parsons states, is the fact that the road was constructed without scandal being attached to any official. He says:

"In after-years every man connected with the construction of the New York Subway will be proud to say that he was on this work. There have been no scandals of any kind, and no one has ever dared to insinuate that any official, from the highest to the lowest, has done other than hard, faithful, and honest work on this vast contract."

The safety appliances are exciting special remark. The road will be run by electricity, the third rail having a protection which aims to eliminate the dangers that exist on the elevated roads in the city. The controllers on the cars are so designed that when the motorman takes his hand off the lever, the current is turned off. The current can also be cut off at any of the stations, and all the stations are connected by telephone. There is also a fire-alarm

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box at each station and every four hundred feet throughout the Subway. When an alarm is sent in, the power is shut off the whole length of the section in which it is reported, each section being two miles long. The road is thoroughly equipped with a complete automatic block-signaling and interlocking system, adapted for spacing and directing trains. There are also appliances which will automatically stop a train when it passes a danger signal. The cars in use are of wood and steel construction, the latter having frames similar to the Pullman-cars, which will give greater safety to passengers in case of accidents. The carrying capacity of the road is calculated to be nearly 100,000 people an hour.

"What comfort, what joy, what luxury for the surface-car and elevated-roads passengers," exclaims the New York *Times*, "to be able to stretch their legs, and even now and then to get a seat on their morning and evening trips!" The same paper adds: "But it will not be for long. The great city will speedily overtake and outgrow the new facilities of the Subway. The Rapid Transit commissioners have performed acceptably a great public service, but their work is not done. They should now apply themselves with diligence to the work of completing the plans for the east-side route and for the west-side down-town routes." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* remarks:

"Before the Subway passes into history, the method not less than the fact of its construction is worthy of remark. It should not be forgotten that the city, not the corporation or an individual, has built it and owns it, and this, too, without committing itself to the doubtful policy of municipal ownership, certainly not at all to the still less hopeful proposition of political management. The city has given to the Subway its credit but not its cash, which has come from the Belmont syndicate, which in turn recoups itself from the company operating under a long lease. . . . . .

"In the large way and in the long run, the law is without exception that whatever promotes intercommunication increases prosperity, social and intellectual progress, and wealth and commonwealth. The operation of the first sections of the Subway is but the dawn, and when the full day comes all the boroughs, united and consolidated, will realize the power and the unity which belong to a truly imperial city."

THE BALTIC FLEET'S "TERRIBLE MISTAKE."

COUNT CASSINI'S opinion that the Baltic fleet's attack upon the British fishing-vessels in the North Sea, killing several fishermen, wounding many others, and riddling the fishing-boats, was "a terrible mistake" is fully shared by our newspapers. "It is impossible to understand the occurrence," says the New York *Herald;* and the New York *American* declares that "it is the crowning deed of folly that has cursed Russia since her ill-starred war began." The latter journal continues:

"If the Russian seamen, in their fear of Japanese attack 12,000 miles from Japanese waters, fired on the British ships, thinking them to be the enemy, then they are not competent to sail on the high seas, and England may, as an act of protection to sea commerce, demand that they return to the Baltic. There is nothing in all sea history that parallels this act. The only danger is that the English may retaliate by surrounding and holding the whole Baltic squadron a captive before the Russian Foreign Office gets its disavowal and apology to London. There is no good feeling between Russia and England. England is Japan's ally and took advantage of Russia's struggle with Japan to gain a foothold in Tibet. The incident has raised a grave diplomatic question, and the only thing to relieve the tension will be a quick apology by Russia and a punishment of the Russian naval commanders for their inexcusable blunder."

The New York *Times*, after agreeing that the mistake is indeed a terrible one, adds:

"But what is to be thought of a commander capable of such a mistake, or of the discipline and training of a navy in which it could occur? Naturally vigilance of the closest sort was imposed on the Russians. They have had ample reason to dread the audacity and ingenuity of their new foes. But tho it was not impossible that they should encounter them at any point in the voyage to the Orient, and it was their business to look out for them, it was equally their business to respect the lives and property of neutrals, and to be sure of the identity of any whom they should attack. Even in a fog, it ought to be practicable for a naval officer to tell, under the rays of his searchlights, the difference between peaceful fishing-boats and torpedo-boats. The affair is profoundly to be regretted. However it is explained or apologized for, it will arouse great and deep feeling in England and it will cast ridicule on the Russian navy, which will not be confined to those immediately responsible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MISS DAISY DEVOE presided at the piano and beautifully played Mendel & Sons wedding-march.—*The Clear Lake Correspondence.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN is said to draw a salary of $100,000 a year. No wonder he wants to go south for the winter.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE trouble is that too many of the railways in the West are managed from the top floor of skyscrapers in New York.—*The Kansas City Star.*

THERE can't be two Roosevelts, as Mr. Carl Schurz declares, because, if there were, the other one would have been nominated for Vice-President.—*Harper's Weekly.*

TIM WOODRUFF says he believes the New York Republicans will be surprised at the Roosevelt vote in that State. Yes, and possibly pained.—*The Washington Post.*

JAAKOFF PRELOOKER says: "Russia must be born again." Yes, and the next time she would better be twins, if she ever wants to lick those Japs.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

A REPORT of the mass-meeting at Baltimore says that "Candidate Davis stood with his hands in his pockets." Well, it is not every politician who is satisfied to keep his hands in his own pockets.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESIDENT FRANCIS says the St. Louis Fair has lost at least a million dollars from not being allowed to open on Sunday. The important question is how much would it have saved by not being open week-days?—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Boston *Globe* remarks that the Democratic party has made President Roosevelt a man of peace. It might have added that President Roosevelt has done much toward making the Democratic party a party of unrest.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

D. CADY HERRICK, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, says "there are many women who should vote and many who should not." He is a brave man, but not so brave as he would be if he had told us which were which.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE ELEPHANT—"I wonder if any one will recognize me in this disguise?"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

OUR "BOURGEOIS" AUTHORS, AGAIN.

ECHOES of the controversy started by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton five months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), are still reverberating through the literary world. One of the latest contributors to the discussion, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, the Chicago poet, insists that "the mistake made by the opponents of Mrs. Atherton has been in attempting to disprove the fact that American literature is bourgeois, instead of admitting it, and giving the best excuses they could." He continues (in the Boston *Transcript*):

"What has really been accomplished in America in the way of literature? What have we written? The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Nearly three hundred years later our own gifted countrywoman 'lands on us' by asking 'why is American literature bourgeois?'

"We have had a sort of fetich in this country about the New England group. Emerson, a rhapsodist; Lowell, a politician; Holmes, a professor; Whittier, a balladist; Longfellow, a translator. Each of these men did some good work, but not one of them was a genius. Out of that group two are left, Hawthorne and Thoreau. Both distinct from other writers and Old-World influences. Both rarely individual personalities.

"In New York we had Irving and Cooper. In Philadelphia, George H. Boker. And among the literary aspirants were Bayard Taylor and a host of literary lightning-bugs who gave out a spark or two of evanescent flame and vanished. In the West, Joaquin Miller and Edward Rowland Sill sang melodiously. From the South, later on, after Henry Timrod, came Sidney Lanier.

"But after all, when reduced to its last analysis, from 1620 to, say, 1875, the results sum up as follows:

"Poet, Poe.
"Novelist, Hawthorne.
"Philosopher, Thoreau.
"Short story writer, Harte.
"Humorist, Twain."

Mr. McGaffey goes on to say:

"The majority of American writers, both men and women, have been strictly bourgeois. They have gone with the tide. They have worshiped at the shrine of convention, and have been sticklers for form and respectability. They have rebelled at nothing, always upholding church and state. They have been fairly comfortable in the way of worldly goods and not above the mania of wanting to own things. They have been placid, passionless, and eminently respectable. And certainly they have succeeded in being singularly mediocre. They are as harmless as pap, and about as virile. They never sinned, suffered, nor repented. They were not for an age nor for all time. Motes in the sunlight, they faded. In the interest of art let them be taken hence to the abyss of eternal oblivion and there consigned to the cells of the forgotten, and may God have mercy on their souls. . . . . .

"What is the remedy? None. Every age has had its quack writers. Time will separate the sheep from the goats and settle the status of each. The test of the centuries is the only test. Nothing can be expected of the writers, for they are doing their best. Nothing can be hoped for from the people, since they are generally unable to distinguish between good and bad. But the outlook is just as bright as it ever was. There is no seal on the lips of genius, and if any great soul has something to cry out in the wilderness of American letters the time will come, and with it the man."

Mr. Upton Sinclair, a rising young novelist who has lately appeared in the rôle of a militant Socialist, contributes an article to *Collier's Weekly* (October 8), in which he intimates that the *social* motive is what is needed to inspire and vitalize American literature. He cites Björnson, Maeterlinck, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Zola, Gorky as "men in sympathy with Socialism, and becoming more so every day": and he points to Bernard Shaw's meteoric career as the newest exemplification of the power of the Socialist motive. Mr. Sinclair says further:

"The same thing is going on in this country—it is going on rapidly, for what takes a generation in Europe only takes a decade here. Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, replying to Mrs. Atherton, quotes many authors who are not bourgeois. Bret Harte and Mark Twain were, of course, absurd to mention, for they belong to another era; Bret Harte is dead and Mr. Clemens has not published anything worth reading for long, long years. She names Mr. Howells, however, and Mr. Howells is a Socialist. She names Mr. Stewart Edward White, and Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. Thompson-Seton, and Mr. Henry Wallace Phillips; I do not know if these gentlemen be Socialists, but I notice that they all deal with the wilds and jungles of nature, and so may perhaps not know much about the wilds and jungles of the cities of civilized man. Some do know—Mr. Edwin Markham and Mr. Bruno Lessing, for instance—and these are Socialists. Others who took part in this debate named the late Frank Norris; I do not know if he was a conscious Socialist, but I do know that in 'The Octopus' he wrote a book which furnishes to the Socialist one of his few indispensable campaign documents. They named Mr. Bliss Carman and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, and these are Socialists. They also named Mr. Jack London, and Mr. Jack London is one of the leaders among the politically active Socialists of America."

The conclusion of the argument is that "we have now a system of society which makes wage-slaves of the vast mass of humanity, and shuts them out forever from all hope of sharing in civilization, progress, and light; and the failure of all our efforts at reform, of all our dreams of joy and beauty, is simply the justice of nature, the vengeance of this down-trodden class. . . . So long as we are without heart, so long as we are without conscience, so long as we are without even a mind—pray, in the name of heaven, why should any one think it worth while to be troubled because we are without a literature?"

THE MARLOWE-SOTHERN REVIVAL OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."

THE appearance of Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" has been greeted with enthusiasm both in Chicago and New York. This notable revival, says the Chicago *Chronicle*, offers "another refutation of the dictum that the people of to-day will not go to see the Shakespearian drama"; while the New York *Times* says of the first-night performance at the Knickerbocker Theater: "Superlatives are dangerous; but it is doubtful whether the English-speaking stage has any two actors who could surpass the present performance." *The Times* continues:

"Miss Marlowe's Juliet has long been familiar. In our salad days its plastic, girlish grace, lyrically impassioned loveliness, and simple power of tragedy made up one of the great dramatic experiences of the time. Since then the gifted actress has passed through the ordeal by dramatized novel, and has unaccountably emerged the greater, as well as the more matured, artist. The gain is both in range of denotement of character and emotion and in sheer dramatic power. On the one hand, her Juliet is endowed with a broader variety of light and shadow, and on the other with more fluently modulated and deeper climaxes of tragic emotion.

"The balcony scene, in which the lyric element was wont to dominate, has been more firmly realized naturalistically, bringing out the character of virginal impassionment, flooding it with the elusive radiance of gracious coquetry—almost colloquial at times; and all this without once impairing the fluency of the verse or the integrity of the dominant passion. . . . . .

"Mr. Sothern's Romeo is perhaps not the happiest of his achievements. In the balcony scene it lacked plastic grace and lyric passion. But it was still the work of an actor of high ability and intelligence. The passages with Friar Laurence revealed a fresh and grateful note of intellectual comradeship that we had not hitherto divined.

"The fight with Tybalt gave scope to the actor's romantic fervor and force, calling forth an outburst of enthusiasm. The impetuous despair with which he spoke of his banishment was fervid, sustained, and, up to the last moment, convincing. Then he made the mistake of giving the line about falling prostrate before he wavered and pitched headlong—which suggested a premeditation foreign to the moment.

"The scene of the leave-taking in Juliet's chamber had a rare

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mingling of manly sense and self-control with abandoned devotion —a very fine conception. In spite of momentary lapses, the performance was vigorous, poetic, and intelligent."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, declares that Miss Marlowe's interpretation of the part of Juliet is the best that has been seen here since the days of Mary Anderson. He says further:

"Miss Marlowe is a woman of commanding personality, emotional fervor, and intellectual force. To such a woman, it is probable, the girl-life of Juliet (Paris's proffer of marriage; the mother's counsel; the nurse's coarse prattle; the ballroom incidents; the encounter with Romeo; the moonlit garden; the reverie on the balcony; the surprise; the interchange of vows; the rash and sudden betrothal) no longer makes the strong appeal that it must have made on her first professional acquaintance with it. At all events, Miss Marlowe's impersonation of Juliet—beautiful at points, and especially affecting in the tender gravity of the marriage scene—does not strike fire till the moment of the agonized parting with Romeo. In that piteous exigency it displayed the woman's heart and the poet's purpose; and from that point it intermittently grew in volume of feeling and freedom of action, attaining to a climax of frenzied terror in the potion scene, and ending with a pathetic simulation of the ecstasy of despair, in the scene of the suicide."

Mr. Winter's glowing appreciation of the poetic values of "Romeo and Juliet," written many years ago and now quoted in *The Tribune*, may appropriately be repeated here:

"Morning and midnight touch their lips together in this brilliant, desolate tragedy. No one who has had youth can think of it without remembering a sacred time when the flowers smelt sweeter than they do now, and the winds were softer, and in the hush of the night there was a celestial mystery, and the stars seemed friends, and the affairs of human beings were infinitely remote and trivial. Then one pair of eyes was worshiped, and one voice was all there is of music, and life was exalted into sanctity. That time can never be called back. Scarcely, in the turmoil of the world, does any man realize that ever it existed. But Shakespeare knew it, and could surcharge his mind with its spirit and color; and he has poured that spirit through the current of this exquisite poem of love, disappointment, and irremediable anguish. Sometimes, whether in reading these scenes or viewing them, the veteran of experience feels a sudden throb of infinite pain, and seems to hear in his heart a mournful voice, speaking unintelligible words of sorrow. Not to all natures comes forth this subtle meaning; but surely that nature is not to be envied which, under the stress and strain of this tragedy, is not made more sympathetic with the terrible earnestness of love; more tender toward youth; more wishful to sweeten and prolong its period of romance, and to shield it from contact with the selfishness and the dreary commonplaces of the world. Nor is that nature enviable which is not touched by the awful, closing picture of love's calamity and ruin. Never, surely, were passion, misery, and death so well enshrined as under the starless sky that bends over the broken tomb of the Capulets, when the cold night wind moans around it, and dark branches wave in sorrow above the white, still faces of those true lovers who have died for love. Never was there a sadder spectacle! Yet never did a spectacle so sad present at last a sense of relief so sweet, so absolute, so holy. The sternest moralist upon moral destiny, as he muses beside that hallowed sepulcher, may well be tempted to murmur the sad words of Swinburne in 'The Garden of Proserpine'—pagan, yet deeply significant; hopeless, yet full of comfort:

'From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank, with brief thanksgiving,
Whatever gods may be—
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never,
That even the weariest river
Flows somewhere safe to sea.'"

JULIA MARLOWE AND E. H. SOTHERN IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

JULIET—"O, now be gone; more light and light it grows."
ROMEO—"More light and light; more dark and dark our woes."
—Act III, Scene 5.

THE FANCIED OBLIGATIONS OF LITERATURE.

IN a volume just published under the title "Imaginary Obligations," the author, Frank Moore Colby, deals with a variety of topics, principally literary and dramatic, with the purpose, as he explains in his preface, of airing the "fancied obligations" of the Anglo-Saxon toward certain self-imposed standards such as "the romantics of politics, and the self-concealment of debate, and the duty to the crowd, and the duty to the coterie, and the duty to the time of day, and the constraint of success, and the fear of being misunderstood, and the care of the universe, and the hundred other anxieties that make up our chief imaginary obligation to seem something different from what we are—something wiser or more sententious or more brilliant or more reasonable and educational, something far less human and infinitely less absurd."

On the theme, for instance, of the fear of confessing to the books one hasn't read, Mr. Colby pictures the confessor as abject as one forced to admit that he has never eaten with a fork. "Without actually saying that he has read one of the obligatory books, a weak character will act as if he had." Some choose the more virtuous course by reading books just to say they have read them, "thereby saving their souls, but certainly swamping their intellects." The essayist points out the folly of yielding to this "fancied obligation" thus:

"All this in a field where you can do and say exactly what you please, where there is even a premium on a whim. Where is the sanction for these grim obligations? How big a bibliography goes to make a man of culture? What course of summer reading would have been equally suitable to Carlyle and Charles Lamb? A list of our unread books torment some of us like a list of murders. Yet it is not they but the books we have read that will accuse us. Just here we find a consolation.

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Frankly confessed ignorance of a book never bores any one and does no harm. Ignorance of books is not infectious, but sham knowledge of them is. The real offense is reading in such a way that it leaves you the worse for it. One would rather hear some men talk about the vegetables they had eaten than the books they had read. They put more real feeling into it. A small vitality may be smothered by much reading, and the book-talk of these people is the author's deadliest foe. The books we have not read may be another way of saying the authors we have not injured. The reader is so often unworthy of the book."

One of the author's amazements is that observable shrinkage of personality when a man comes to expressing himself in print, especially when he becomes the voice of a "policy." On this point he writes:

FRANK MOORE COLBY,
Associate-Editor of "The New International Encyclopædia;" late Professor of Economics in New York University.

"Men are never so prim and starchy, so deeply dyed and terribly committed in real life. Many an honest fellow being, full of earnest whims and pleasing foibles, variegated, complex, alive, and charming, goes down into print as into a sarcophagus, and when you mourn his loss thinks you are trifling with the sound moral sentiment engraved on the tomb. Perhaps it comes from hearing so much about bringing things 'to the bar of public opinion' and all that. Perhaps it is due to an embarrassed sense of the presence of Tom, Dick, and Harry. Lowell's theory of it was that the soul had done something in a preexistent state it was now ashamed of. But the basis of criticism is negative—not the sins committed but the pleasures withheld—and the pleasure of being talked to as an equal is the main thing the readers miss. Suppose somebody does misunderstand, or a few fat gentlemen fall by the wayside or a spinster or two is frightened away, is the thing so grave? Must one feel as pompous as Cicero? Will his country come to him in a dream and say, 'Marcus Tullius, what *are* you doing'? Let the great mind go crashing forth; the casualties will be surprisingly small. That is the proper advice to give to any American writer."

In the humor of the unprejudiced observer, Mr. Colby turns his attention to the critic of books and of the drama and holds him up to gaze from various points of view. He pictures the critic as solemnly believing he has a "public duty to perform," and crying down wholesome commonplaceness in literature and the drama on the ground that it is not art. To quote:

"When a dull book meets with great success, some one always has a fling at the publishers. Of course it would be better if they maintained a high standard. But they are no more to be blamed than you or I for taking the world as they find it. And what would the dull man be doing if he were not poring over the dull page? Would he be drinking in some brilliant table-talk, or studying art, or reading the Elizabethan dramatists? There is nothing that we know of the dull man's daily life to make us think that he has been tempted to his ruin. Before dull books were printed dull men were probably duller yet. They may keep him from reading the average book, but he would then be doing some other thing equally average. Averageness is a quality we must put up with. And, after all, why is a poor, tawdry piece of writing so much worse than cheap chromos or crude, gaudy ornaments, or the thousand and one other things that machinery multiplies as we all travel up from barbarism? Men march toward civilization in column formation, and by the time the van has learned to admire the masters the rear is drawing reluctantly away from the totem pole. Anywhere in the middle you may find a veneration for china pug-dogs or an enthusiasm for Marie Corelli—still an advance. Literary people seem to think that every time a volume of Hall Caine is sold, Shakespeare is to that extent neglected. It merely means that some semi-savage has reached the Hall Caine stage, and we should wish him Godspeed on his way to Shakespeare. It is only when a pretended Shakespeare man lapses into Hall-Cainery that one need be excited."

HENRY JAMES'S PORTRAYAL OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

IN his biography of William Wetmore Story, Mr. Henry James declares that "the old relation—social, personal, esthetic—of the American world to the European" is "as charming a subject as the student of manners, morals, personal adventures, the history of taste, the development of a society, need wish to take up"; and he laments that "it has never been 'done,' to call done, from any point of view." That this subject *has* been very adequately "done" by Mr. James himself is the contention of Elisabeth Luther Cary, a New York writer, who has a timely paper in *Scribner's Magazine* (October) on Henry James's literary methods. She says, in part:

"Mr. James has written between thirty and forty novels and long stories, and in two-thirds of them at least is portrayed the American character with the scrupulous care of a mind ardent in the pursuit of truth. These wonderful types are as flexible and pure of outline, as nervously alive and as beautifully expressive, as any to be found in English fiction. They appear against the backgrounds of British and continental life provided for them, surrounded by an air of their own, a clear medium of innocence enriched by intelligence. They are acutely interested by the world that lies about them, and abundantly susceptible to new impressions; but what strikes one most forcibly in regarding them as a group is the depth of their temperamental refinement; their inability to think coarsely of their relations with their fellow beings. They represent their nation on its most exquisite side—youthful, bright, incorruptible, confiding, expectant. And almost with one accord they bring this unsophisticated, receptive temperament to the deep wells of civilization, where the intensity of their thirst becomes apparent. They are continually leaving the keen, thin atmosphere of their native society to expand and ripen in the mellow and brilliant world to which Mr. James invites them, and which returns them rejoiced, or sometimes chastened, but singularly unspotted and unimpaired, for, unlike many of the pilgrims in search of experience with whom literature has concerned itself, these people, cerated by Mr. James in the image of America, present an impenetrable surface to the demoralizing influences of the spectacle which they find so alluring. They receive the beauty of the vision and maintain their integrity of soul. They are as sound as the picked apples of their orchards, and they are made to assist at situations both ugly and mean without either losing their fine moral constancy or showing themselves priggishly insensitive."

In Strether, the leading character of "The Ambassadors," we have, says Miss Cary, "the ideal American as Mr. James beholds him incarnate." "A freshness of heart and soul that is not youth, but that to the crude eye simulates it; a temperament fine and rich and warm, in which the seeds of experience, once dropped, spring instantaneously into blossom and fruit; a mild and genial kindliness, the key to precious intimacies, an appreciation of the more delicate delights of civilization so keen as to inflict suffering; the perfection of desire toward the right and of knowledge of what makes the right—these, in Strether, combine to form that Americanism for which Mr. James has the tenderest sentiment, the most loyal respect." Milly Theale, in "The Wings of a Dove," is another typical American product, "whose texture, when the crash reveals it, proves to be exquisite in fineness, and quite without the stain of self-seeking." Of course there are Americans of a different kind. There are Madame Merle and Gilbert Osmond, Olive Chancellor and Mrs. Tristram, Roderick Hudson and Caspar Goodwood; but, "interesting as these are, they are not the real thing." We quote, in conclusion:

"If Mr. James, after many years of what his critics deprecate

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as expatriation, has not merely preserved, but has intensified his sensitiveness to all that is sweet and sound in the American composition, it is not, therefore, the case that he finds in America the Land of his Heart's Desire. He has chiefly exploited it as a place from which to escape whole-hearted to the homes of traditions and symbols, of faint fragrant messages from the past, and long-established institutions. . . . New York, despite its cleverness in originating Milly Theale, appears to little advantage in the references she makes to it; those 'American references, with their bewildering immensities, their confounding moneyed New York, their excitements of high pressure, their opportunities of wild freedom, their record of used-up relatives.' It is thrown out at the same time that Boston is a city in which one finds 'a particular peace' beyond the power of New York to bestow, a city which may be counted upon to help you 'feel your situation as grave' under the discipline of life or death. Such attributions are amusing and discerning, and frankly unsympathetic. Mr. James is too deeply enamored of art, the outcome of 'Silence and slow Time,' to be patient with any form of life that dissipates the esthetic inclination or confuses the esthetic effect."

"PARSIFAL" IN ENGLISH.

THE first performance of Wagner's "Parsifal" in English was given by Henry W. Savage's company at the Tremont Theater, Boston, on October 17. Judging from the comment in the Boston papers, the production was an artistic triumph, surpassing even reasonable expectations. The Boston *Transcript* characterizes the production as "truly admirable"; and the Boston *Herald* says:

"Mr. Savage has a satisfactory answer to all criers of 'Sacrilege,' to all doubters of the possibility of the success of 'Parsifal' in English; the answer is the performance of the music drama by his company, for the performance . . . was in many respects uniformly excellent, and in some respects it was fully as good as performances at Bayreuth or at the Metropolitan Opera House, if in these same respects it was not better."

The Boston *Journal* comments:

"The principal singers gotten together for this initial performance were exceedingly satisfactory, and one, at least, splendidly competent. That one was Mr. Putnam Griswold, a young American who has studied for five years under the best of the foreign masters, and who has sung in opera at Frankfort. His Gurnemanz was a model of beautiful singing, and sincere, unaffected, interesting acting. That such an artist can spring unknown upon our stage into such complete understanding of the Wagnerian style, and with such an admirable voice to reinforce it, is a pleasant thing to note.

"Naturally much interest centered in the Kundry of Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, for she is well known to Boston and is a woman of large reputation in England. Vocally she is an excellent exemplar of Wagnerian rôles. She has power, intelligence of phrasing, a certain poignant appeal in her tones, which are not sensuously beautiful, and an earnestness that counts for much. As an actress she has more solidity than genius, more quiet depth than emotional charm. She was a Kundry terribly in earnest, but not wholly endowed with the lure that Richard Wagner imagined.

"The others may be praised for the many excellences they exhibited. Mr. Pennarini, the Parsifal, is a handsome man, who played the rôle with just the right touch throughout. As a singer he has a fresh and virile voice, often pleasant, but as often boisterous and without finesse. He can and should sing more effectively than he does. But his nobility as an actor was unmistakable, and he gave the immensely difficult scene with the penitent Kundry a reverential tenderness that stamped him as a man of ability. Mr. Johannes Bischoff was a forceful and highly suggestive Amfortas, displaying a sonorous voice to advantage, and Mr. Homer Lind played Klingsor, the magician, with crafty favor. He, too, sang admirably.

"The music of the outside chorus in the grail scenes was very beautifully given, and the flower-maidens sang their amorous strains very effectively. The scenic effects were of great beauty and richness, and the costumes appropriate and artistic.

"Mr. Walter H. Rothwell conducted with spirit, taste, and understanding, and did wonders with the necessarily limited orchestral resources at his command."

The English text used is by Margaret Glyn, who has endeavored to translate in the original sequence and to preserve intact the accent and rhythm of the lines.

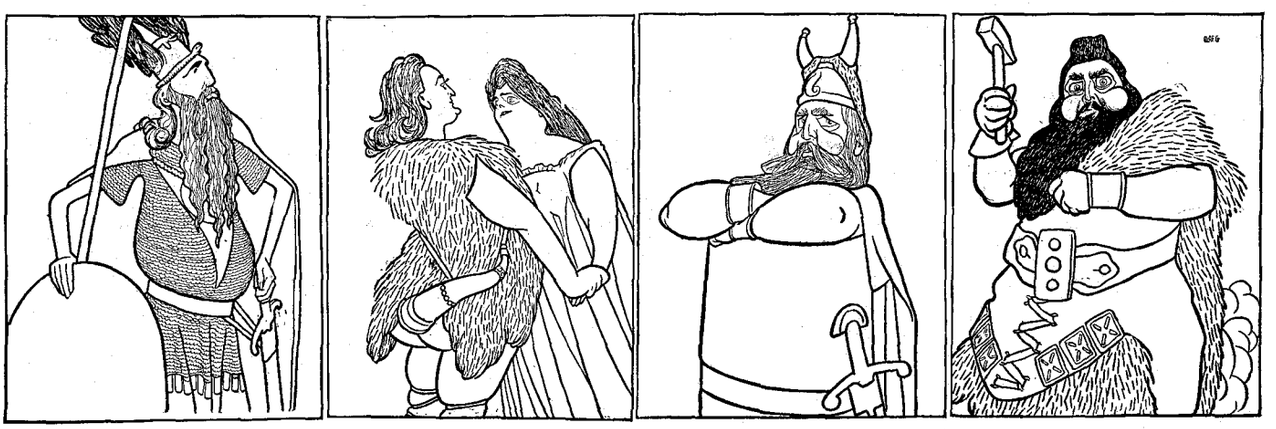
NOTES.

A THREE-ACT comic opera, "Knight Roland," by Haydn, has been discovered in the Palm Garden Library at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A "Progressive Stage Society" has been organized in New York for the purpose of "producing modern social dramas of progressive tendencies" and of "holding lectures and discussions on great dramatists and their works." The secretary of the society is Julius Hopp, and Mrs. Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman are actively interested in its plans. Björnson's "Beyond Human Power" (second part) will probably be the first stage production of the society.

BOSTON University has issued a circular inviting opinions on the proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a "universal alphabet" by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages. Among those who are in sympathy with this project may be mentioned Dr. Paul Passy, secretary of the International Phonetic Association, Paris; the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, editor of the Standard Dictionary; and E. Benjamin Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary. Correspondence in relation to the matter is in charge of Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., of Boston University.

MR. WILL L. FINCH, secretary of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau, writes to us as follows: "In an article in *Everybody's Magazine* for August, of which an abstract is published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 10, a list of cities in which great orchestras exist is given, and the interest which was aroused and resulted in their organization is credited to Theodore Thomas. Singularly enough, however, Cincinnati, which has had a Symphony Orchestra to be ranked with the greatest for the past ten years, organized and supported by a few enthusiastic women, who had been interested in the festivals, is entirely omitted. But beyond this, there is no credit given to the Cincinnati festivals as the primal force which induced the formation of these organizations. The great Chicago orchestra itself, with Theodore Thomas as its organizer and conductor, would not have been formed had not the men who were the leading spirits been familiar with the work done by Thomas in the Cincinnati festivals. With the exception of one festival held in New York City and two in Chicago, there has been no attempt to give festivals on the same plane for the reason that without the wonderful work of Theodore Thomas and his personal supervision they could not take the same position. His work in the Cincinnati festivals will remain a monument to him."



CARICATURES OF THE RECENT WAGNER FESTIVAL IN MUNICH.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MENTAL ELEMENT IN FATIGUE.

THAT a person apparently prostrated by fatigue may still exert powerful strength when a proper appeal is made to his mind or to his emotions, is well known. That this is due, not to the addition of energy from outside, but to the removal of a kind of mental inhibition that has prevented him from using energy that is still stored in his organism, is asserted in an article in *Cosmos* on "The Psychology of Fatigue," signed "L. M." The writer believes that the tired man, at least in the early stages of his fatigue, is so simply because he believes himself to be so; and he adduces numerous interesting facts in support of this view. He says:

"Fatigue is a complex phenomenon; its most apparent manifestation is the gradual diminution of functional power—the difficulty of continuing work that has been begun. But there is in fatigue a considerable psychic element. The physical phenomena that are the consequence of prolonged labor give to the mind the autosuggestion of the impossibility of acting, considerably before this impossibility really supervenes. M. Dubois, of Berne, has with justice dwelt on this fact. He says:

"'Soldiers are on the march; they have traversed a long road. They can go no farther and lie down by the roadside, declaring that they are incapable of going another step. Let an officer appear who knows how to raise the *morale* of his troops, and let him order the band to play, and you will see these men take up their march almost at a quickstep.

"'Were these men worn out? No; for in that case it would have been necessary to give them rest or food, or to leave them where they might be picked up by the ambulance. They were tired; but under the influence of fatigue their *morale* had weakened, and they viewed their fatigue through the magnifying-glass of their pessimism. The word of their chief, the music, put new life into them, enabling them to resume their march. The knowledge of imminent danger, or of the presence of an enemy, would have acted in the same way and given them again the use of their legs.' He adds:

"'I do not wish to assert that an action on the senses can have no direct influence on the muscular force; various physiological experiments seem to show that it may. But I refuse to recognize any so-called "dynamogenic" action in the facts here detailed.

"'Encouragement creates no force; it can only set free preexistent energies. Rest and food alone can restore to an organ the strength that it lacks, the former enabling the cell to eliminate its toxins and the latter carrying to it nutritive material.

"'A psychic excitant acts in another way on the elements of the thinking brain, which are much more delicate and mobile. It dissipates sad humors and what we call fatigue. Finally, just as the conviction of powerlessness makes one powerless, strength may return again with the feeling that one possesses it.'

"M. Tissié, in his interesting work on 'Fatigue and Physical Training,' cites several examples of this psychic influence:

"'During the bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, Terront, overcome by sleep after 66 hours on the road and three nights without rest, fell by the way. He had no wish to go on, but his brother urged him to do so. He was replaced on his machine, and after moving along hesitatingly for a few minutes he started off in excellent form and won the race in a brilliant finish.

"'After his ride of 1,000 kilometers [621 miles], which had lasted 42 hours, this same rider . . . affirmed that he could do 100 kilometers more, if they would place him again in the saddle.

"'Victory does not belong always to the army that can boast of the fewest casualties, but to that which knows how to resist psychically and to advance at the proper moment.'

"Examples are numerous: 'A battle lost,' said Suvaroff to Joseph Le Maistre, 'is a battle that is believed to be lost.' 'There are in war,' said Prince Frederick Charles after Rézonville, in 1870, 'other factors besides those of tactics or strategy, namely, those of moral superiority, and there are cases where we should rely on the latter in the face of the former.'

"'European states,' wrote M. F. Regnault, 'accumulate formidable engines of war; fortresses, cannon, guns—all are of the last degree of perfection. The number of combatants is immense; it is a nation in arms. But is any thought taken for the moral factor? Evidently not. And nevertheless this moral factor is the whole thing, with millions of people suddenly torn from their firesides and filled with fear. Formidable masses without cohesion—a terrible instrument that no hand knows how to wield. The moral element is the king of battles.'

"Above the muscular act stands a psychic act, conscious and superior."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTION OF WOOD ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE.

A CURIOUS property of wood, whereby it is able to photograph itself in the dark, is described by Dr. William J. Russell, in a paper read before the London Royal Society last June and printed in *Nature* (London, September 22). Says Dr. Russell:

"It has been shown in former papers that many substances are capable of acting on a photographic plate in the dark and producing a picture of themselves. Further investigation shows that this property belongs probably to all woods, some, however, being much more active than others.

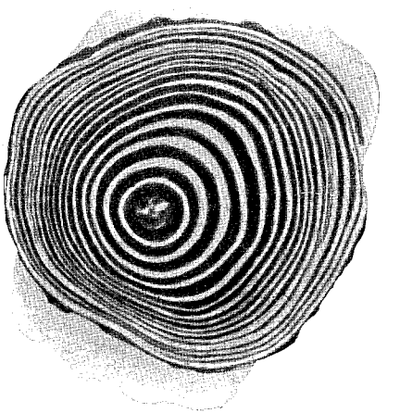

PHOTO OF SECTION OF FIR-TREE, TAKEN IN THE DARK BY ITS OWN RADIATION.

"To obtain a picture the wood has to be in contact with, or at a little distance above, the photographic plate, and has to remain there for times varying from half an hour to eighteen hours, and to be at a temperature not higher than 55° C. [131° F.].

"The wood of the conifers is very active, and gives pictures which are very definite. The illustration is a picture of a section of a branch of a Scotch fir, and shows well the rings of spring and autumn growth. It is remarkable that the former are very active, producing in this picture the dark rings, and so with the other pictures, the part which is active in the original is dark in the picture. The rings seen in the wood are very sharp and strongly pronounced in the picture. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been previously suggested, no doubt it is produced by the resinous bodies present in the wood, but it is remarkable that there is no action from the dark autumn wood. Experiments described in the full paper show that resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under such conditions that it can not escape. Other members of the pine group have been experimented with and have been found to behave in the same way as the Scotch fir.

"With the spruces the action on the plate is not so definite and well marked; the white wood is always active, but in some cases the dark rings are also active, and the pictures are not so sharp as with the firs. Larch-wood gives a very interesting result, for the picture is the reverse of that of the Scotch fir, that is, the dark rings in the wood are the active rings and the light rings are inactive.

"With regard to woods other than conifers, oak and beech are both active and give very good pictures, so also does acacia (Robinia), Spanish chestnut, and sycamore; on the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut, plane are comparatively but slightly active.

"Many foreign woods are very active, but as the annual rings are often not well developed, the pictures they give are of a somewhat different character. The African blackwood, rosewood, cocobola, and many others are very active. Several of the foreign woods have a ring of white wood which is quite inactive.

"Knots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good picture. Some of the resin in immediate contact with the knot is in some cases but little active. The marked difference in properties of resins from different sources is described, and it is shown how difficult it is to remove it so that the wood shall be no longer active.

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Boards that have been exposed to the air for a long time, an oak box a hundred or more years old, rotten wood from the stump of a tree, and even bog wood have all been found to be still active. . . .

"In certain cases the picture obtained on the plate does not resemble the markings which are visible on the wood. With some woods this more commonly occurs than with others. That this picture is persistent in the wood is shown by fresh sections giving the same result. The true bark of a wood is apparently quite without action on a photographic plate, so is the internal pith of a plant."

OUR SLOW NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

WHY does it take twice as long to build a war-ship in the United States as in Europe? That this is the fact and that it is due to preventable causes; are the assertions of Joseph R. Oldham, writing in *Cassier's Magazine* (October). Mr. Oldham charges that our naval constructors do not stick to their plans, but waste time in all sorts of fruitless alterations, and that the specifications furnished by them to contractors are vague and indefinite. He says:

"If the largest battle-ships can be built in British and continental yards within two years, is it not possible for the United States to build her largest battle-ships in much less time than the four or five years now occupied in the completion of these structures?

"It would seem to the writer that if American engineers applied the same enterprise and energy to shipbuilding that they have devoted to mining, steel-making, and bridge and locomotive building, the result would be different. As it is, America has not given her undivided attention for any great length of time to shipbuilding, and in merchant ship construction at least the country is decades behind Great Britain, both as regards the time required and the cost of construction.

"Many of the world's great buildings, the large cathedrals, for instance, were not built from original, full, and complete plans; such plans, if they ever existed, were doubtless lost or destroyed long before the buildings were finished; these were delayed in construction, sometimes for decades, for lack of means, materials, or men. Such conditions as these do not appertain to the construction in these days of a war-ship, which should be finished quickly to keep pace with the times, if not for economical reasons.

"To accomplish this, the first desideratum is to have full, exact, and complete designs and detail plans of the hull. Are such plans supplied by the American Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair? The answer to this basic question is, No. The designs given to contractors are far from complete, and are not accompanied by proper detail plans. They are 'general' plans, outline plans, and are commonly called 'type' plans. The specifications also are outline and typical. About the only things fixed and definite about these documents are the general dimensions, the approximate displacement, armor, armament, and speed of hull. The contractor is not given much more than this to guide him in working out the design and various details of construction of a war-ship, tho he must comply with all directions."

That there might be good points about this method the writer admits, provided time and money were of no value; but in practise it is very wasteful. He says:

"In the shipyard, plans are made only to be returned over and over again as unsatisfactory, and what seemed plain enough to the shipbuilder when making his estimate becomes now so complicated that the first year's time of the contract is lost in finding a way to carry out the contract. There should be only one naval architect responsible for the design of the vessel. Now there are three parties trying to do the work—the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the superintending constructor, and the shipbuilder, and much time is lost in trying to harmonize the ideas of these three parties to the design. As the Bureau of Construction must finally decide, the time expended by the other two parties is in many cases simply time wasted, and retards construction work on the vessel. As an illustration of this, the author has authority for the statement that work on a cruiser had to be stopped for seven months until the constructors at Washington could decide just what the course of a pipe should be.

"It is not uncommon to see bulkheads, bunkers, hatchways, turrets, hawse-pipes, and chain lockers materially altered after the hull is all plated and the ship ready for launching. The writer has seen the bottom cut into for fitting torpedo-tubes after the launchways were placed, and gun ports altered after the ship was afloat.

"In brief, it would be difficult to put one's finger upon a single element in the structure of some vessels and say, 'this is actually finished as it was originally designed.' Even the very lines are changed, and it is no exaggeration to say that material alterations are commonly effected in government ships from stem to stern and from keel to truck while building.

"The workmen become demoralized by these continuous alterations. They say, 'What is the use of taking trouble over these parts or in pushing the work along? We know that it will never be carried out on these lines.' The worst feature of this condition of affairs is that in many cases such changes are mere alterations and not improvements."

Mr. Oldham believes that much of this is due to the fact that our naval constructors spend too much time in studying the theory of their profession and not enough in the workshop. They do not seem to be capable of pushing work along, and the work must be pushed if we are to finish our ships on time. The writer would build vessels on the following plan:

"Let there be always on the board at least one vessel of every type, in the designing stage, and when the modifications are presented these should be formulated on the corresponding design. That would seem to be the proper way to develop ideas. Talking and writing will not do it. Ideas must be delineated to be discussed and understood, and, when so perfected, why not let them be embodied on the latest 'unapproved' design? When, however, a design reaches the 'approved' stage, let it be like the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

"The ship so designed and constructed, say, in about twelve months' time, will be of a more modern type than her 'improved' sister ship which may have been building for three or four years. A large ship can not be entirely remodeled by all practicable alterations.

"Therefore the author inclines toward the opinion that the vessel which is begun and finished within a year, without any changes or alterations whatsoever, will be a more up-to-date ship than the one launched at the same time which may have been under construction for three or four years, even tho she have all practicable improvements embodied in her hull."

To Cure Disease by Washing Out the Blood.—A new method of freeing the blood from toxic substances in disease is proposed in a paper recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Charles Repin. Says *The Scientific American*, in a note on the subject:

"By a special apparatus which he uses, he literally washes the blood by drawing off the serum and replacing it by an artificial serum formed of a saline solution. In this way the corpuscles are furnished with a fresh liquid and the serum containing the poisonous substances is eliminated from the body. To carry this out, the blood, which is taken by aspiration from a punctured vein, is at once mixed with eight or ten times its volume of a saline solution. The mixture is sent into a centrifugal separator which is so arranged that all the blood-corpuscles are collected at one point. They are taken from the separator by a pump which reinjects them into the system at once. The apparatus is entirely automatic and works continuously. It extracts the plasma with all the toxic products and replaces it by an artificial serum. No harm is done to the corpuscles, which do not suffer from their short passage to the outside. M. Repin's method has been applied at the Pasteur Institute. The apparatus is operated by a horizontal shaft which revolves at a high speed. The shaft carries four arms projecting at right angles and each arm has a conical chamber mounted on the end. The shaft and chambers are traversed by a system of tubes which allow three functions to be carried out: First, the blood mixture is brought into the chamber; second, the globules are separated and provided with the right amount of liquid for reconstituting the original volume; third, the surplus of the diluting liquid is drawn off. The apparatus contains a number of details which are necessary to prevent coagulation of the blood and make it work successfully. These will no doubt be illustrated in a

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succeeding description. By simply passing the blood through the apparatus all the operations are carried out automatically and the reconstituted blood is returned to the system, after having been washed entirely free from the toxic matter it may have absorbed. Dr. Repin is now demonstrating the physiological effects of this method."

TO EXPLORE THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

AN exploring expedition which should consume eighty-five years of time and $25,000,000 of money and yet penetrate only twelve miles from its starting-point would be something of a novelty. Such an expedition was proposed at the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Charles A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine bearing his name. Mr. Parsons's expedition would journey straight downward, and his plan is only a novel scheme for exploring the crust of the earth. Says a writer in *Engineering News*:

"He pointed out that our knowledge of the character of the earth's crust is really based on very meager data. The greatest distance to which man has penetrated toward the interior of the earth, either by mine shafts or by deep borings, is little over a mile, and our only knowledge of what lies deeper is based on study of the strata upturned in past geologic ages and on observations of volcanoes.

"To explore the earth's crust to a much lower level, Mr. Parsons suggested that a shaft be sunk to a great depth. At intervals of half a mile or so stages would be constructed to avoid the well-known difficulties in hoisting directly from great depths, and the whole machinery would of course be driven by electric power. By selecting a site where water-bearing strata would not be penetrated and providing a huge brine-circulating system to cool the shaft at the bottom, Mr. Parsons believed it to be possible to sink a shaft to a depth as great as 12 miles. The work, however, would occupy no less than 85 years, and the cost he set at $25,000,000. Naturally private capital would not be attracted by such an enterprise, but Mr. Parsons suggested that some national government might undertake it as a contribution to human knowledge, which he deemed might easily far exceed in value anything that has resulted from the many millions spent on explorations in the Arctic seas.

"It need hardly be said that Mr. Parsons's proposal is interesting at present only as a curiosity of the imagination, but he is undoubtedly correct in his statement that greater knowledge of the earth's crust is desirable.

"As a practical matter, knowledge of the nature of the earth's crust at depths of a mile or less would appear likely to be of more direct value to the race than investigations to find what may exist at depths out of reach for any commercial purpose. At present such investigations of the earth's crust as have been made in deep well borings have very largely gone unrecorded, and the knowledge that might have been thus gained has been lost. To remedy this defect in future the United States Geological Survey has just perfected plans for the systematic collection and preservation of records of deep well borings, and will publish annually a record of such borings made during the year. The Survey will furnish to any well-driller who will agree to save samples of borings, pocket memorandum-books for keeping a log of the borings and canvas bags in which samples of each stratum penetrated can be preserved and forwarded to the Survey at Washington free of postage."

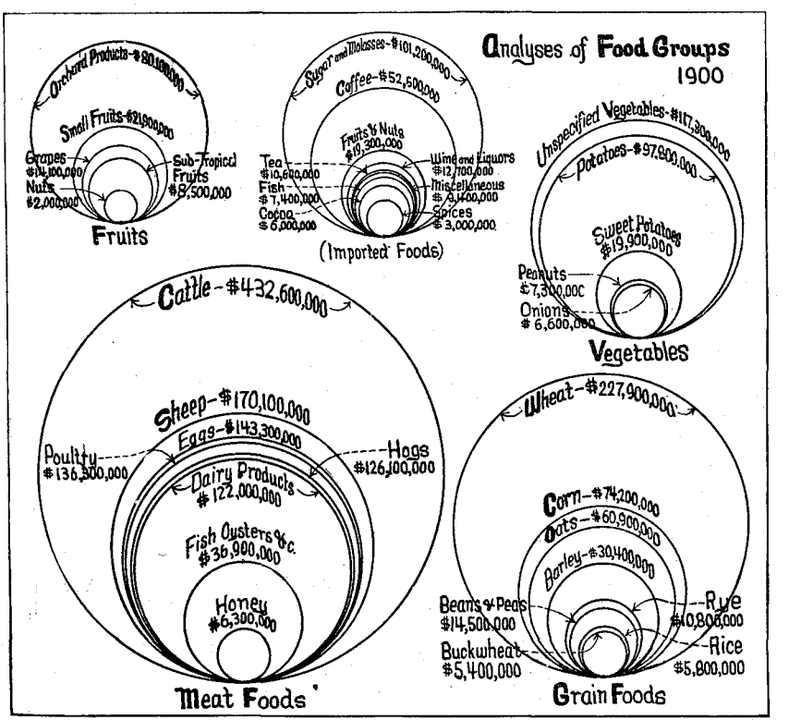

CHART SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1900, ESTIMATED BY MONEY VALUES.

Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

ARE WE BECOMING VEGETARIANS?

THAT we Americans, as a people, are distinctly tending toward vegetarianism, and that we are greatly benefiting thereby, is asserted in an article entitled "How the American is Changing His Food," contributed by F. W. Hewes to *Pearson's Magazine* (October). This writer bases his statements on the statistics of the last census. He says:

"We are becoming more and more a nation of vegetarians.

"In the matter of mutton, for instance, every 100 Americans in 1850 consumed 94 sheep, nearly a sheep to each man, woman, and child; in 1900 the consumption had been reduced to 50 sheep to every 100 persons—a reduction of almost half. More remarkable still has been our turning from pork: 118 hogs to every 100 persons in 1850—more than one hog for each man, woman, and child—to 43 hogs in 1900. We are still large eaters of beef, however, tho here, too, there is a reduction of 20 per cent. from 25 beeves to 100 persons in 1850 to 20 beeves in 1900.

"But what of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry, which must be considered as meat foods in contradistinction to those which are strictly vegetarian? Here, too, tho the statistics do not cover the whole period of fifty years, we find interesting changes; mostly large increases. For example: In 1880 the supply of eggs was 920 dozen for each 100 persons, and in 1900 it reached 1,700 dozen. In the same period the supply of dairy products increased by more than threefold. The only dairy product showing a decrease is cheese: fifty years ago each person ate 4½ pounds annually; in 1900 the amount had dropped to one-half pound.

"Reducing all these various meat products to a common denomination—dollars and cents—we find that our meat diet as a nation has decreased in fifty years by about 36 per cent.

"Striking as this result is, none of us will take it as evidence that we eat less generously than our ancestors. Indeed, Americans as a people never fared better in food than they do to-day. To make up for the decreased meat diet there is but one way to turn. Have we increased our vegetable food—our wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, sugar?

"The census here also gives interesting results. In 1850 Americans consumed 430 bushels of wheat for each 100 persons; in 1900, 623 bushels—a very marked rise. Corn and potatoes give very similar percentages of increase."

One of the most interesting changes shown by these statistics is in the consumption of oats, presumably on account of the improved methods of the manufacture of oatmeal; 90 bushels in 1850 to 386 in 1890—over fourfold in forty years. A decrease in the consumption of oatmeal in the last decade, during which it has dropped from 386 to 361 bushels for each 100 persons, is probably due to the

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substitution of other "cereal" and "breakfast" foods, which have in some families wholly taken the place of oatmeal. To quote again:

"Over against this increase in the consumption of the great vegetable foods is to be recorded a loss in some of the minor vegetables. Sweet potatoes drop from over a bushel and a half per each person in 1850 to about a half bushel in 1900. Rye, buckwheat, beans, and peas taken together, drop from nearly a bushel and a half to about two-thirds of a bushel. The buckwheat-cake isn't as popular as it was, and we don't hear so much of pork and beans as our grandfathers did. These loss items, however, are so small a part of the whole that their effect in holding back the record of increase in vegetable food consumption is not important.

"Take now the market-garden products, fruits, and sugar. Any one who will stop a moment and think of the present-day grocery store with its rows upon rows of inviting canned goods—tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, and all manner of fruits, and of the excellent displays of green vegetables and fresh fruits, from huckleberries to watermelons, will find himself convinced of the important part these foods play in our common diet. And then our candy item, our preserves item; no one whose memory can supply a comparison of the candy stores of thirty years ago with those of to-day can fail to be impressed with the increase of sugar consumption. Here, indeed, the figures tell a striking story: in 1850 each man, woman, and child in America ate 23 pounds of sugar; in 1900, 65 pounds of sugar. And in the twenty years since 1880 the consumption of market-garden products and fruits has increased more than threefold.

"Again, as in the case of meat foods, bringing all these various products gains and losses into the harmony of dollars and cents, we see an increase in the consumption of vegetable products of over 80 per cent.

"In brief, then, our meat food in fifty years has decreased by 36 per cent. and our vegetable food has increased by 80 per cent."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE WAR.

WE now have some interesting information regarding the operations of the Chinese steamship *Haimun*, which was chartered by the London *Times* and equipped with the DeForest wireless telegraph system for the purpose of gathering war news in the Far East. Her career, while comparatively short, seems to have been highly successful. Says an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine*:

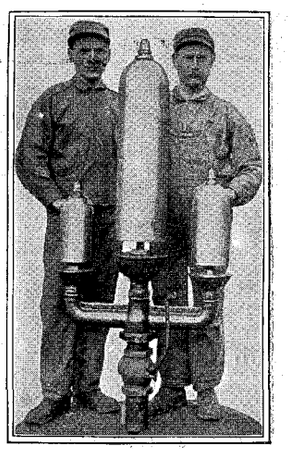
"The reason given for the sudden cessation of operations was that the steamship required repairs and had proceeded to a Japanese port for that purpose. It developed later, however, that the movements of the vessel had been restricted by the Japanese Government to points south of Pillar Rock on the Chinese coast, which restrictions had the practical effect of putting the *Haimun* out of commission. One reason for placing these restrictions on the movements of the vessel is said to be that the *Haimun's* wireless transmission interfered with the Japanese wireless operations up to a distance of one hundred miles. Another possible explanation may be that the news gathered, or that might be gathered, by the *Haimun*, as to the operations of the Japanese, and sent out to the four corners of the earth by cable, from Wei-hei-wei, where the wireless shore station was situated, did not accord with the well-established policy of the Japanese and, indeed, all naval and military authorities, to conceal their actions in every possible way from the enemy. If this policy prevails hereafter, as no doubt it will, the gathering of war news by wireless telegraphy or otherwise may be as difficult a matter at sea as it now appears to be on land.

"On one occasion when the *Haimun* was within twelve miles of Port Arthur the vessel was brought to by a shot from the Russian war-ship *Bayan*. She was presently boarded by two lieutenants, who proceeded to inspect her papers, the wireless telegraph apparatus, messages, etc. The correspondent of the London *Times*, Captain James, had, on the approach of the boarding crew, sent a wireless message to Wei-hei-wei, informing that station that they were about to be boarded by the Russians, and if nothing was heard from him within three hours to notify the commander of the British fleet at Wei-hei-wei and the London *Times* accordingly. During the inspection of the *Haimun* all the guns on one side of the *Bayan* were kept menacingly trained on the hull of the former, and those on that ship were for a time uncertain as to their fate. The boarding officers, however, were suddenly recalled by excited signals from the *Bayan*, which immediately returned to Port Arthur. It was surmised by the *Haimun's* officers as an explanation of the hurried return of the *Bayan* that the Russians had overheard wireless signals from Japanese war-ships. If this surmise be correct, and, indeed, whether correct or not in this particular instance, the possibility of such an occurrence would indicate that wireless silence may sometimes be golden if by speech the enemy is apprised of his adversary's presence or contemplated action. In this relation it may be noted that every telegraph operator acquires a style of transmitting the Morse alphabet that is peculiar to himself and by which his sending may be recognized by his fellow operators as readily as by his voice. Indeed, it is also a fact that so simple a piece of automatic telegraph apparatus as the well-known messenger call-box transmits the signals representing the number of the box in so characteristic a manner that the central office clerk can determine from which box a call has emanated long before the number of the box is completed. Hence it is easy to understand that some characteristic of transmission or of the code employed in wireless telegraphy might readily convey to an operator familiar with those characteristics a knowledge of the presence of a friend or enemy, even tho the signals themselves may be unintelligible."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

REFERRING to an article on "Bee Stings in Medicine," recently quoted in this department from the New York *Tribune*, Dr. W. R. Andrews, of Clarksburg, W. Va., writes us: "The poisonous principle of the honey-bee's economy was tested upon the healthy, its effect noted, and the remedy assigned a definite place in homeopathy perhaps a half-century ago. I believe one Brauns, in 1835, first directed attention to it, and Constantine Hering, soon after the middle of the last century, placed it upon an everlasting foundation by careful 'provings' of the remedy, which indications hold to-day in just the same manner as when given by him, and the remedy has been in daily use by homeopaths ever since."

"HAVING shown that the human body normally contains a minute quantity of arsenic, Prof. Armand Gautier has investigated the sources of the poison," says *The American Inventor*. "He finds but little arsenic in the meat of oxen and calves, but a larger quantity in fish, and a high proportion in mackerel and lobsters. But little is contained in vegetables. Wheat, potatoes, Burgundy and other wines yield arsenic, and sea salt has considerable of it. The arsenic is eliminated from the human body by the excretions, and especially by the cutting of the hair, beard, and nails. The curious observation is made that a bald-headed man may store up more of the poison than a man from whose head a good crop of hair is regularly cut."



LARGEST WHISTLE IN THE WORLD.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

"A BIG triple whistle, the largest ever constructed, has recently been put into use by the East St. Louis Electrical Railroad Company," says *The American Inventor*. "Four times a day this mammoth whistle is blown, and it can be heard for ten miles, north, south, east, and west. In being connected with an electric clock which is guaranteed not to vary five seconds in a year, this whistle will prove the most valuable public time dispenser ever invented. Residents in the immediate neighborhood of the power-house anticipated all sorts of trouble when the big whistle was first talked about. They expected to hear only shrill and objectionable sounds every time the enormously big affair was blown off. But no one has had an opportunity to complain of discord at whistle time."

LORD CROMER, of the Egyptian Government, is reported, says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, as having recently made the following observations on the Cape to Cairo Railway: "I am quite confident that in view of the very great physical difficulties which would have to be encountered, the cost of constructing any such railway would be altogether out of proportion to its utility. I am, however, given to understand that this project—if it was ever seriously entertained—has now been abandoned, and that the idea of establishing communication by rail and river between Cairo and Cape Town has been substituted in its place. This is altogether a different matter. A very difficult—if not the most difficult—part of the original project is thus abandoned, for it would no longer be necessary to construct a railway across the vast marshes lying, roughly, between the fifth and tenth parallels of north latitude."

"THE last census," says *Good Health*, "reveals the fact that several thousand women are engaged in occupations which are generally monopolized by men, and demonstrates that civilized women, as well as savage women, can follow the arduous pursuits which are usually considered suited to men only, provided they are prepared therefor by proper physical training." The following summary is quoted from *The World's Work*: Stock raisers and drovers, 1,947; lumbermen, 100; wood-choppers, 113; civil engineers and surveyors, 84; longshoremen, 18; stevedores, 21; watchmen, policemen, 879; boatmen and sailors, 154; pilots, 5; carriage and hack drivers, 43; railway baggage-men, 10; brakemen, 31; conductors, 7; switchmen and yardmen, 26; ship carpenters, 6; masons, 167; plumbers and fitters, 126; fishermen and oystermen, 1,805; miners and quarrymen, 1,370; blacksmiths, 196.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DEMAND FOR "BUSINESS CLERGYMEN."

IN a dominantly commercial era, such as our own, it is not surprising that the terminology of business should occasionally invade the precincts of religion. Not long ago a plea for "a church trust" was widely discussed in religious circles; and now appears an article (in *Leslie's Monthly*, November), emphasizing the churches' need of "business clergymen." The writer, Mr. Arthur Goodrich, intimates that "lack of business ability is responsible for most of the potential successes and actual failures in the ministry." He adds:

"'A good investment,' that was what Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, who has built up the largest church in America, says a church must be made to its members if it is to succeed. It is what Dr. Rainsford has made St. George's, in New York, and what many others are making other parishes throughout the country."

St. Bartholomew's parish in New York is cited as "perhaps the most striking example possible" of the successful application of business methods to church work:

"Less than sixteen years ago a clergyman was called to two New York parishes. One was thriving, the other was standing still, the duty of existence growing heavier with each year of inactivity. He chose the latter church, because, as he said, 'there was more work to do.' At that time his congregation was never large and bad weather often made it very small. It had a Sunday-school of less than fifty members and the Sunday services were practically the end of the week's labor. People were moving rapidly farther uptown; the churches were going with them, and St. Bartholomew's, at that time one of the smaller Episcopal parishes, while it was stubbornly holding its place, was gradually weakening. And so it was, comparatively inactive, half forsaken, when Dr. Greer came to it, cheerily, quietly, determinedly.

"Dr. Greer left St. Bartholomew's recently perhaps the most powerful single Protestant organization in the world, a church that spends more than two hundred thousand dollars a year, the old edifice remodeled and crowded to the doors of a Sunday morning, a parish house in the midst of the maelstrom of East Side life—which for all the varied activity within is only a center from which reach practical helping hands to needy people for miles around—six Sunday-schools aggregating two thousand members, two in English, one in Armenian, one in Chinese, one in German, one in Swedish; industrial schools, clubs, an employment bureau that obtains positions for one hundred people a week, a clinic that cares for one hundred and fifty people a day, a boarding-house for girls, and many other important cogs in an immense and constantly active machine of religious and philanthropic endeavor. It was built up piece by piece, getting greater support as it proved itself, just as any factory or business grows. Men invested their money for Christian and philanthropic work at St. Bartholomew's for the same reason that they invested other money in certain railroads, because they felt that the man at the head knew how to use it, which probably also accounts for the fact that some churches are prosperous while many have large debts.

"A glance at the financial statement of the church shows the solid basis on which the present achievement is built. The pew rents with the regular collections and offerings cover the current expenses, and some pews have been sold outright to families—among them the Vanderbilts—for five thousand dollars. Four special collections at the church, together with the income from two legacies, help the Parish House to a balance after spending nearly eighty-nine thousand dollars in its year's work, including an annual pay-roll of employees amounting to more than twenty thousand dollars. The income of the Parish House work pays nearly one-third of its total cost, and with the present organization nearly every society or bureau or club is approximately self-supporting, and the church gave last year upward of thirty thousand dollars to outside religious work. It also had a balance at the end of the year.

"There are hundreds of stories of work done by this parish every week that are vitally human and inspiring. An organization of men visiting Blackwell's Island every week; the German pastor taking a newly landed emigrant from the dock to the company to which the employment bureau has sent him, going from this duty to brighten some forlorn little German home and at night organizing native entertainments for his people to offset the attraction of the saloons; a musical director urging on the work of a number of glee clubs and of German and Chinese choirs; a parish visitor finding a sick woman, in one of one thousand five hundred annual calls, and hearing a pitiful wish expressed for an orange; the superintendent of the Chinese gild renting stores for his people, teaching them arithmetic and writing, and buying American clothes for them; the Oriental mission preacher holding service in Turkish with a congregation of Armenians, Syrians, Turkish people, three Mohammedans from Egypt and one Coptic, or standing between the officials at Ellis Island and Persians just landed who speak the old Syriac tongue; the Girls' Friendly Society giving dances in the Roof Garden in the summer; these furnish only a suggestion of the manifold work that the parish is doing."

The pastor of a successful "working church" in an Eastern city is quoted as saying: "The church is a temporal organization doing an entirely practical work. Business integrity is as necessary to its continuance and definite achievement to its advance as in any other temporal organization." In this judgment Mr. Goodrich concurs. He concludes his article:

"A man who enters the ministry has or should have certainly as great incentive to obtain results as the man who goes into business. And the minister who gives to his work the same forethought, the same dogged determination, the same self-thoughtless concentration that makes a fortune for the business man, will necessarily bring the riches of achievement to his church. He may be lost in the dust of an inland village, or he may stand out brilliantly in the lights of the city streets, but in either place he will gain his end. And he will gain another which he will not have consciously sought, for inconsistent human nature, while it will continue to criticize him, will respect him more than any one else in the world."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC GRIEVANCE.

ROMAN Catholic papers throughout the country are adopting a tone of indignant protest toward the Government in discussing a peculiar phase of the Philippine educational problem. It seems that the American policy in the Philippines provides for the annual education of a hundred Filipino youths in the United States, and an official superintendent, William A. Sutherland, was recently appointed to carry out this plan. The first batch of students, upon arrival in this country, was distributed between about twenty educational institutions. Only two of the students, however, were sent to Roman Catholic schools, and in this fact lies the source of the Roman Catholic discontent. *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) declares that "a burning wrong" has been committed, and *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame) thinks that there have been "violation of principle, unjust discrimination, and betrayal of trust." *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) comments:

"The Treaty of Paris stipulated for the integrity of the Filipinos' religious rights; this particular transaction does not look very like good faith. It is not the intention to proselytize, no doubt; but the effect can hardly be anything else, unless the Catholic body keep a sharp eye upon the society into which these young strangers are thrown. Indifference as to their religious fate, or unconcern about it, is almost the same as proselytism—perhaps worse, since it may lead to total agnosticism."

Professor Sutherland has written an open letter to a prominent Roman Catholic in Philadelphia, justifying his course on these grounds:

"Several hundred institutions have been considered and investigated more or less in selecting those for the Filipino students to attend, and I will say that for selecting every school that is now attended by them, there have been definite, tangible reasons. No choice has been haphazarded. There has been no more intention (nor any less) to disregard the Catholic schools than there has been to favor the Protestant schools. . . . . .

"Not a single one of the Filipino students during all the innumerable consultations that we have had on the subject of the schools that they were to attend, has ever asked me to be placed in

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a school because it was Catholic. We have never in a single case discussed the religion or denomination of a school that they were to attend, for its selection or rejection.

"In conclusion, despite the harsh and unjust comments made in certain periodicals, I can not but feel that some good may come, and I should be much gratified if it would result in placing at our disposal data that will enable us to select for future consignments of Filipino students to America still better schools and still more adequate and appropriate boarding-places for these wards of ours."

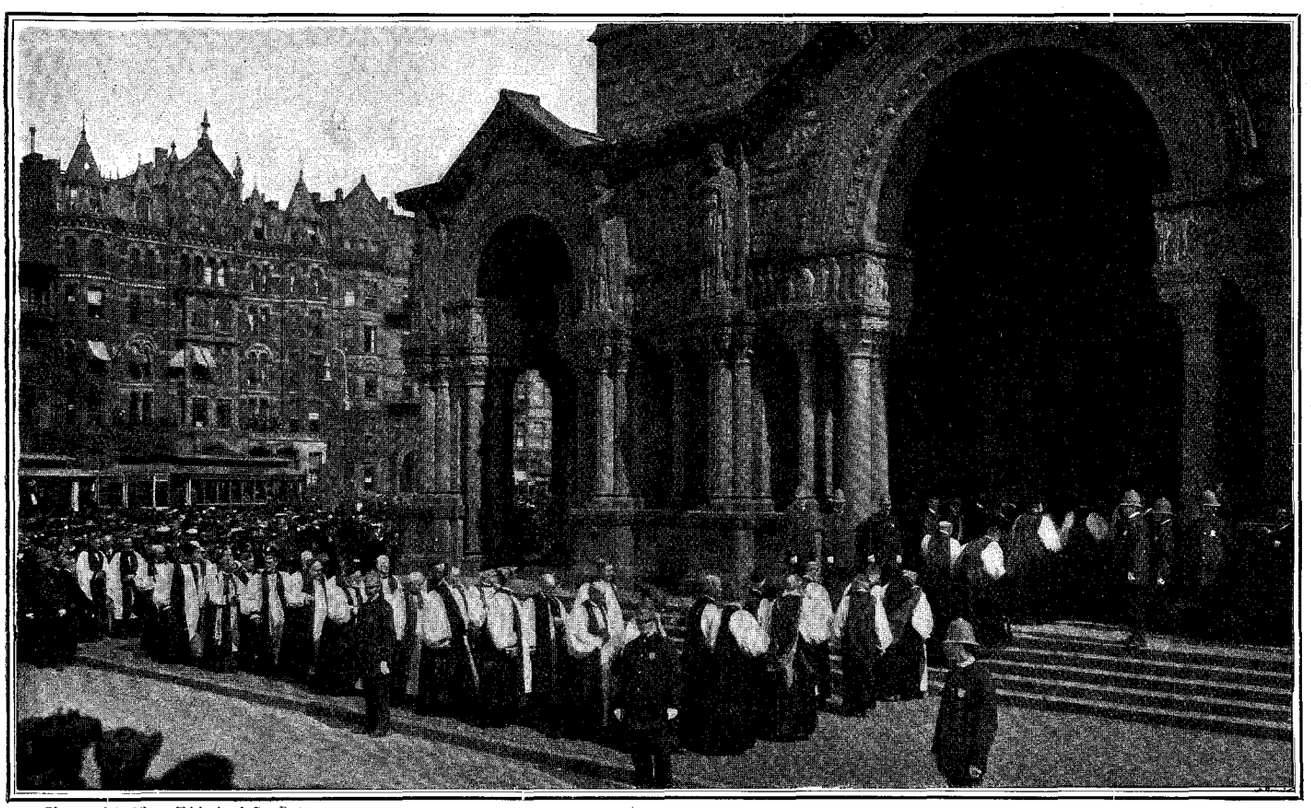
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

GENEROUS notices in the news columns of the daily papers and a quite unusual volume of editorial comment, both secular and religious, have been evoked by the sessions of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston during the past month. The attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the interest, as well as to the dignity, of the congress, which, even without his presence, would have been sufficiently distinguished by the character of its delegates. More than eighty bishops, from all parts of the world, took part in the proceedings, marching with pomp and ceremony, and in full canonical robes, to the opening service of the convention in Trinity Church. The sermon from Trinity pulpit, delivered by Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., was devoted to the subject of Christian unity, and its conciliatory tone has won the commendation of Protestants and Roman Catholics alike. Bishop Doane said, in part:

"What shall our relation be and our attitude to these other workers for Christ? The spirit of it, the motive of it, the key to it, must be along the line of going back, behind the days of separation, to the great facts and the great truths which we have held in common; of trying to detect the element of truth which there always is in error; of getting at the original substance to which something has been added or from which something has been taken, and dwelling, but not controversially, upon that. If we car only find the place where the ways parted, is it not possible to find the place where they may meet again? Just as an illustration of the thought, it would be well, it seems to me, that while utterly unable to accept any thought of supremacy or of any Petrine episcopate in Rome or any Petrine successor in any bishop of Rome, it is easy to acknowledge a primacy, because of the antiquity of the Roman See and because of its splendid service in the early days, in maintaining the faith and the order of the church. Or, again, there is no need to push our protest against the teaching which destroys the reality of the Incarnation and disturbs the one mediatorship of the incarnate Son, into a forgetfulness of the fact that the Virgin Mother is 'the blessed among women' to whom the angel message gave this title because God had chosen her to be the bringer-forth of His Son. Denying the 'Roma locuta, causa finita,' does not mean that the Catholic Church of all time and of all the world, speaking with consentient voice, hath not authority in controversies of faith as one of the three great witnesses to the truth, revelation, reason, authority. Rejecting a definition of the Eucharistic mystery which combines poor metaphysics with pure materialism, we are the freer to insist upon the reality of our Lord's 'Body given, taken, and eaten after an heavenly and spiritual manner' in the Holy Communion. We neither need nor dare to deny to the priest, nor take away from any burdened soul, the power and the privilege conveyed in our Lord's words to the apostles, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted,' because this has been exaggerated into the evils of compulsory confession and priestly direction, to the dulling and deadening of the individual consciences of men. Surely these are ways of 'lengthening and spreading' that may make possible approaches to agreement with those who hold truth, tho it be in the distortedness of exaggeration.

"In the same way we may deal with the later Protestant position, reaching out toward it to find and dwell on points that are held in common among us all."

At the opening session of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies (the practical legislative body of the convention) the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, D. C., was elected chairman.



Photograph by Elmer Chickering & Co., Boston.

BISHOPS ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON, AT THE OPENING SERVICE OF THE CONVENTION.

Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

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Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was elected chairman of the House of Bishops, and assistant of the senior and presiding bishop, Dr. Tuttle, of Missouri. The result of the voting in both cases was held to indicate a decided victory for the "Low-Church" party, and emphasized at the outset the predominant temper of the delegates.

By far the most important debate of the convention revolved around the vexed question of divorce, and an entire legislative week was spent in the discussion of a proposed new canon on the subject. The existing canon of the Episcopal Church recognizes divorce for but one cause, namely, adultery, and sanctions marriage to the innocent party only. The canon proposed at Boston made this recommendation:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or wife of any other person then living from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

This canon was adopted all but unanimously by the House of Bishops. Its spirit was also vigorously affirmed in a Boston mass-meeting at which Bishop Doane and Bishop Greer spoke. Chief-Justice Stiness, of Rhode Island, speaking both at the meeting and in the convention, added the testimony of his thirty years of experience, estimating the number of divorces in this country at sixty thousand a year, and declaring his conviction that the great majority of those who seek divorces are impelled by the desire to marry again. The fight against the canon was led by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks and the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who argued that an idealist policy too far in advance of public sentiment could only have the effect of nullifying the church's influence. As a result of the whole discussion, the House of Deputies rejected the canon by a small majority of votes, adopting in its place a compromise measure, which permits the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery, after an interval of "not less than a year."

The differences of opinion manifested on the convention floor appear in the comment of the religious press. The New York *Independent* is in sympathy with those who voted against the proposed canon, and declares:

"When a person finds that his or her wedlock is irrevocably broken, he or she ought to be allowed and encouraged to remarry, because marriage is the most honorable, most moral, and the safest condition for an adult human being. The time and labor spent in trying to prevent innocent people from living in an honorable estate, under pretense of honoring marriage, had better be spent in rebuking the actual social sins which break up homes. The men whose religion consists in making laws stricter than the laws of God or of nature are not only overdoing righteousness, but they make virtue odious."

The Roman Catholic point of view is voiced by the New York *Freeman's Journal*:

"The problem the Episcopal convention is trying to solve is one for which it is to be hoped the Episcopal Church will find a solution. But it is a case of a house divided against itself. In marked contrast is the attitude of the Catholic Church on the divorce question. She teaches that marriage is a sacrament instituted for man's spiritual welfare, as was every other sacrament. Hence her refusal to recognize divorce. She is now, as she has ever been, inflexibly opposed to it. A discussion such as has been going on for several days in the Episcopal convention could never take place in a council of Catholic ecclesiastics."

The question of the "change of name," which has been the subject of so much discussion within the Protestant Episcopal Church during recent months, was dropped as inexpedient at this time. A criticism of Bishop Potter's indorsement of the "Subway Tavern" in New York was also disposed of without debate. One of the important results of the convention was the quickening of the various church societies to new activity in behalf of the causes of labor, temperance, etc.; another was the creation of a new bishopric for Cuba.

THE VISIT OF PROFESSOR HARNACK.

THE name of Adolf Harnack looms large just now in the theological controversy of Europe, and, in view of this fact, it is somewhat surprising that his visit to this country, for the purpose of attending the recent Educational Conference at St. Louis, has been almost unheralded and unrecognized. Professor Harnack is "probably the ablest and most distinguished theologian in the world," says the New York *Independent*, as he is "unquestionably the leader of liberal theological thought in Germany." An inquiry into the sources of his power and influence is especially appropriate at this time.

ADOLF HARNACK, D.D., PH.D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Berlin.

That Professor Harnack should have won such peculiar distinction at the age of fifty-three is due, says Prof. Albert T. Swing, of Oberlin College, to a variety of causes. These causes are specified in an article in the Boston *Congregationalist* (October 1), from which we quote:

"His popularity as a lecturer is hardly sufficient to account for his reputation at home and abroad. Nor can his renown be explained even by the fact of his brilliant scholarship. Germany has produced many able scholars, some of whom have been more steady and accurate in judgment. But Harnack has been able to arouse peculiar interest because of the important field in which he has worked with such eager and indomitable industry. Here for the past thirty years he has been making brilliant studies, which he has at no time considered as final, but merely suggestive contributions to a new recasting of the whole."

Harnack's first work dealt with the heresies that beset the early Christian church, and opened the way for his later studies in apostolic history. Ten years ago he began to bring out the "Texts and Investigations for a History of Old Christian Literature." Later, he published his "History of Early Christian Literature to Eusebius" and "History of Dogma." To quote again:

"If it was his 'History of Dogma' which first made Harnack well known in England and America, he is generally better known from several of his smaller books, especially 'Christianity and History,' 'Thoughts on the Present Position of Protestantism,' and more recently 'The Essence of Christianity.' This last book has called out even more adverse criticism in Germany than was caused by his declaration that the Apostles' Creed said either too much or too little for a creedal test. In 'The Essence of Christianity' he has probably shown the strength and the weakness of his position more fully than in any other of his productions. And German professors and pastors are very much divided in their estimate of his soundness. For, while he has many ardent admirers, especially among the younger men, the German public as it now stands is very much against him, and he seems at present to have more antagonists than any other German professor.

"Dr. Ruprecht, who was one of the pupils of Harnack's father, has written a book much larger than 'The Essence of Christianity' in most impassioned opposition to many of its statements. There are also such mild opponents as Drs. Lemme, Cremer, Walther, Otto Zoeckler, and many others."

Professor Swing concludes:

"It is not surprising that American readers find Harnack one of the most difficult men to locate and keep located. One needs to

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remember that he is following a man who has not been trained in drawing the lines of heresy as historical New England learned them in the Unitarian controversy. He has been one of the unfettered and largely unclassified lovers of religious truth. The key to the understanding of his apparently contradictory position is probably furnished by the fact that he accepts the affirmations and negations of science and historical criticism just as he now finds them in his German world, and he does this all the more readily because he finds independent grounds for a vital faith in the realities of the Christian life. He is devoted with true religious enthusiasm to the person of Jesus Christ. The purely spiritual and ethical are as great with him as with the best of his antagonists. And so from his own point of view we find him saying, very explicitly: 'Let the plain Bible reader continue to read his gospels as he has hitherto read them; for in the end the critic can not read them otherwise. What the one regards as their true gist and import the other must acknowledge to be such.'"

During his stay in this country Professor Harnack has lectured (in German) before Harvard University, the Boston University, and the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PASTORAL VISITATION.

THE Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") is impressed by a lack of the sense of pastoral duty on the part of many clergymen. He thinks that if the modern minister would visit his congregation oftener in their own homes, he would know better "how to preach and what to preach about," and that, among other benefits, he would be delivered from "one of the chief futilities of the pulpit,—preaching on academic subjects, which interest him very much and about which the people do not care one brass pin, or wearying himself with vain controversies which he thinks are most exciting, but which bore the people to death." Dr. Watson says further (in *The British Weekly*, London):

"How [except by pastoral visitation] is a minister to gather those facts of family life upon which his pastoral duty must be based? For instance, the children who are ready for the Sunday-school; the young people who should be prepared for their first communion; the young men who are getting careless about religion; the reason why some people are not communicants at all; the cause of irregular attendance at church, and such like information. And is it not likely that in pastoral visitation the secret sorrows of the family will be told the minister, which would not be brought to his study except in an emergency, and which he might never guess for himself? If there be an understanding between the minister and his people, then they are ready when he comes with many confessions, suggestions, questions, there is a conference about affairs which sends away the minister a wiser man, and leaves the family happier, and both minister and family nearer to one another. Nothing is more revealing and nothing more touching than the welcome a minister gets when he calls, and the intense satisfaction which is expressed about knowing him better when he has been in the home without his gown and band, or his pulpit voice. He who does not go home from a round of visitation with a more friendly heart to all mankind, and a more pastoral feeling about his own people is not worthy to be an undershepherd of Jesus Christ. With ordinary men the regularity of the people's attendance at church depends upon the faithfulness of the minister's care over them in their home, and while no one can calculate the good which has been done by the preaching of the gospel with care and unction from the pulpit, no one can exaggerate the comfort and the help which people have received from a pastor's faithful care. The preacher obtains audiences, the pastor makes a congregation."

In an article on "The Minister as a Curate" (*Homiletic Review*, August), the Rev. W. J. Mutch, of New Haven, Conn., pursues a similar line of thought. He says in part:

"It is very easy to say 'believe and live,' but what about all those who never thought of disbelieving and yet do not live spiritually? Here is a man who likes to go to church and hear a good sermon, but has no desire to unite with the church, no interest in the Bible, and is quite content to remain as he is. Here is one who is always saying and doing mean and aggravating things without intending to hurt any one. Here are penurious piety, and hereditary prejudice, and chronic melancholy, and acute despondency. Here are fads as catching as the measles, such as whist and 'science' and the 'cures' and Tottenism. Here is a dangerous habit in its incipient state. Here is causeless anxiety, and danger which has not awakened fear. Here are family troubles as private and as serious as the physician's professional secrets. The list might be prolonged indefinitely, but they all require special treatment privately and can not be handled in the pulpit. If the minister is not a faithful curate in fact, whether in name or not, all these complaints must go uncared for or else be submitted to the religious quacks and humbugs that are sure to arise, like weeds in fallow ground, when there is nothing better to take their place."

The only means that have ever been found effective in dealing with such cases as those described, continues the writer, is "close contact with some wise person of experience." The minister "is generally the most natural person for this confidence," since "he understands the case best and most easily," and can treat it to the best advantage. "There ought to be a confidence equal to the confessional," adds Mr. Mutch, "but it must come naturally and freely. . . . In no other way than this can the minister's social call be justified." We quote, in conclusion:

"Of course there will be a chorus of dissent, the burden of which will be that the minister is human and subject to the limitations of the flesh. As it is now, he has more ills and personal frailties in himself and others than he can bear comfortably; his life would be shortened if there were laid on him in a more definite way the 'cure' of several hundred souls. No doubt there would be much that is unpleasant and wearisome, and yet it is not unlike the task of every physician. Tho the Master's life was shortened, he did not shrink from bearing the sins of many, that he might be a proper curate of their souls. The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep, and, if he is wise, he will give it in the way which will be most effective in saving them. In order to do so, there must be that intimate and personal confidence and spiritual oneness which will necessarily make the pastor a sharer in the burdens and a guide and supporter in the weaknesses of the flock."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Rev. William Sanday, D.D., LL.D., Canon of Christ Church and Professor of Divinity in Oxford University, is delivering a course of lectures at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, on "The Criticism of the Fourth Gospel."

THE Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which held its nineteenth annual convention in Philadelphia a few days ago, affords "convincing proof," says *The Churchman*, "that men to-day, as always, demand and respond to reality in religion." It was founded twenty-one years ago by James L. Houghteling, a Chicago banker, and already represents 7 national organizations, 70 local assemblies, 2,500 chapters, and 20,000 workers. The recent convention was the largest ever held, and was attended by more than 2,000 delegates.

THE notable picture by Sigismund Goetze, "Despised and Rejected of Men," which was reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 3, has been ruthlessly damaged by vandal hands, while on exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London): "This outrage was one of offended religious susceptibilities. The assailant stepped over the barrier and plunged his walking-stick several times through the canvas. He was arrested after an exciting struggle, and gave as his reason for his conduct his conviction that the Crucifixion should not be made a money-making concern or an advertisement. Fortunately, none of the faces in the painting are injured, and it is believed that it can be satisfactorily repaired. Its value is estimated at £5,000."

THE following extract from a recent letter of the Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* indicates a curious indifference to Roman Catholic journalism even in the city of Rome: "The oldest Catholic paper in Rome, the *Voce della Verita*, will cease publication on the last day of the present month, its staff joining the ranks of the *Osservatore Romano*. Rome is thus left with only one Catholic daily, the *Osservatore*, and that one very little read for a variety of reasons. Meanwhile the enemy of all shades have their *Giornale, d'Italia*, *Tribuna*, *Messagero*, *Patria*, *Italie*, *Capitan Fracassa*, *Avanti*. This fact is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the Catholic party in Rome is more numerous than all the other parties combined, and it is especially deplorable when it is remembered that all the opposition papers, no matter how much they differ among themselves, neglect no opportunity to cast discredit on the Holy See. Many explanations have been alleged for the want of success of Catholic papers here, but it is probable that one very obvious reason is quite sufficient to account for the phenomenon: Catholic newspapers are not read because they do not give the news of the day. Happily an attempt is now about to be made to start a real Catholic 'newspaper' in Rome."

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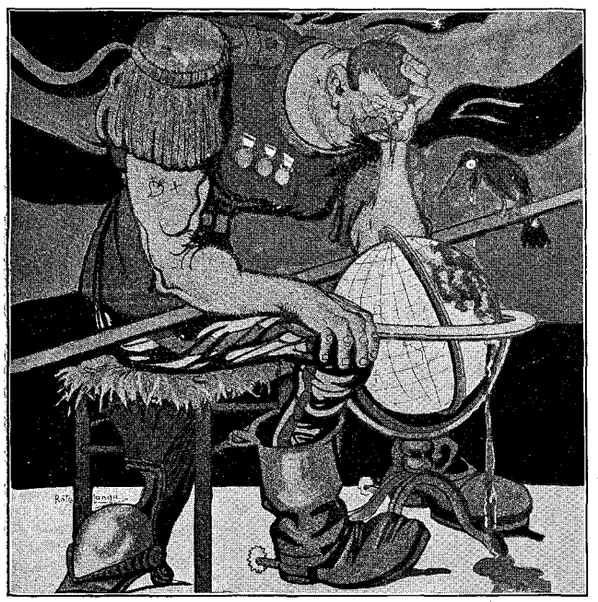
FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S METHOD OF FIGHTING A BATTLE.

ONE feature of Kuropatkin's battles upon which European military expert attention inclines to fasten is the deficiency of all modes of communication between headquarters and the various corps during the progress of the operations. Even the friendly Paris *Temps* sees reason to deplore the frequent miscarriage of crucial maneuvers consequent upon imperfect transmission of orders. Growing out of this defect, it is presumed, is Kuropatkin's tendency to freedom of movement during battle. The German experts in particular deem this a grave fault. The commander-in-chief should always be found at his headquarters. When he rushes hither and thither, there is confusion in looking for him. Aides-de-camp and staff officers lose precious time. Kuropatkin affords a contrast to the Japanese commanders, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, for they remain placidly in one spot all day. Kuroki is reported to have spent twelve hours beside a small stream, fishing and smoking, while his army was engaged in a vital turning movement at Liao-Yang.



THE PLAINT OF MILITARISM.

"There is slaughter in the far east, but alas! there is none in the west."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

A serious failing in Kuropatkin, according to the Berlin *Vorwärts* and the anti-Russian Socialist organs of Germany, is his alleged improper use of his reserves. At the crisis of battle, says the Berlin daily, there comes a call for the reserves. By that time, however, Kuropatkin has practically used up his reserves in response to ill-timed appeals for reinforcements from every part of the field. The commander of genius, we are told, knows when to refuse these distracted appeals. To sum up the criticisms of these observers: Kuropatkin's method of fighting a battle is defective in respect of choice of position, surveillance of the field throughout the perations, and handling of large units during a maneuver. But as regards the last-mentioned point, the military expert of the Paris *Temps* says:

"Many excellent generals, even of those who have left names in history, have not hesitated to acknowledge themselves novices in this art. Desaix, for instance, declared that there was nothing greater 'in nature' than the conduct of a battle. Joubert, a short time before his splendid death at Novi, wrote to Merlin: 'I am not much of an expert at the combinations of war. I do not even know if they exist.' Napoleon, after ten years of war, admitted that as general he knew no more of them than he did on his first day. When, in proud consciousness of his talent, he added that two men only, Hannibal and himself, had known how to command a hundred thousand men, he did no more than emphasize the extreme difficulty of the art and the infinitely small number of men really capable of high command. But what would he have said if he could have foreseen that a century later a Russian general would command in the Far East during the shock of 200,000 white soldiers against 200,000 yellow soldiers, and that before it was accurately known just how this general had acquitted himself of this superhuman task, there would be writers at Paris to instruct him by telegraph?

"Napoleon, who never succeeded in any defensive battle, would, no doubt, have blessed the destiny that allotted to another than himself the responsibility of passing through such a test."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH RESISTANCE TO RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

THE tragedy in the North Sea which has compelled the London press to take the Baltic fleet seriously at last, aggravates an Anglo-Russian discord which the case of the *Calchas* had already made acute.

The *Calchas* is a British steamer of about seven thousand tons. She is engaged in the regular trade from Great Britain to the Far East and thence across the Pacific to British Columbia and United States ports. She left Victoria (British Columbia) on July 10 last on her return voyage to Japan, Hongkong, and Europe. But she was very much overdue at Yokohama before her owners heard of her arrival at Vladivostok. She had, it appears, been captured by the Vladivostok squadron, and upon her arrival at Vladivostok itself was found to contain a port cargo of general merchandise for Japan, Hongkong, and Europe.

But the cargo for Yokohama and Kobe, including, it would appear, registered and unregistered United States mail, besides 270 tons of flour, 125 tons of machinery, 215 tons of sleepers, and a quantity of raw cotton, led to a decision of the prize court at Vladivostok which raises, thinks the London *News*, a "grave question of principle." The flour, the cotton, and the sleepers were declared contraband. Of the mail, ninety bags were sent to their destination by the German steamer *Arabia*, which had also been seized, but which was later released. But some of this mail, alleged to have been registered, was, according to an unofficial account, confiscated and opened by the Russian naval authorities. In the contraband feature of this incident, according to the London press (whose comments on the North Sea tragedy are not yet at hand), Great Britain is vitally interested, and as regards the seizure of mail matter, Russia is thought by our English contemporaries to have perpetrated a flagrantly wrongful act. A "legal" expert writes in the London *Standard:*

"Is a steamship line, by the fact that, in the course of its ordinary business, it is carrying letters to Japan, the servant of Japan and the enemy of Russia? Such a position would be preposterous. A carrier of mails, without notice of their contents, can not be treated as an enemy, and is liable to no penalty for the performance of acts done in the usual course of trade. Can, however, the mail-steamer be stopped and despatches, posted in the ordinary course, be seized? The present practise is that mail-steamers are not exempt from visit nor the mails from seizure. But Mr. Hall [the writer on international law] says on this point: 'The secrecy and regularity of postal communication is now so necessary to the intercourse of nations, and the interests affected by every detention of a mail are so great, that the practical enforcement of the belligerent right would soon become intolerable to neutrals. Much tenderness would now be shown in a naval war to mail-vessels and their contents; and it may be assumed that the latter would only be seized under very exceptional circumstances. . . . At the same time, it is impossible to overlook the fact that no national guarantee of the innocence of the contents of a mail can really be afforded by a neutral Power.' Mr. Hall suggests that immunity to mail-bags should be conceded on an official declaration that no despatches are being carried for the enemy, but that search should be allowed on reasonable grounds of suspicion being stated in

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writing. The English Government has always held the view that certified mail-bags should be exempt from visit or seizure, and this view was adopted by the United States in the civil war. The great discomfort that will be caused if Russia is allowed to pursue her present course without protest can be seen from the fact that Japan can exercise her right to place a squadron in European waters and intercept Russian mail-bags. That she will do so may well be doubted, but certainly any serious interference with the Japanese business mail tempts some form of retaliation."

It is admitted by some London organs, on the other hand, that the state of international law, so far as the case of the *Calchas* is concerned, is somewhat unsettled. It is assumed that the Russian authorities claim the right to hold despatches, even if sent by regis-

COLLAPSE OF RUSSIAN SNOW FIGURES BEFORE THE RISING SUN.
—*Shin Koron* (Tokyo).

tered mail, when such despatches are suspected to throw light upon the plans of the enemy. The *Calchas* mail is said to have included matter addressed to Japanese officials and containing "financial information of value to the enemy." On this aspect of the question another expert declares in the financial and commercial supplement of the London *Times*:

"In the old days of maritime war there were no mail-steamers and no cables. The present conditions are entirely novel, and little or no attempt has been made to frame laws to meet them. The ancient usage permits a suspected neutral vessel to be taken into a port of the captors, there to be ransacked for hostile despatches; and ships have been condemned before now (the carriage of hostile despatches being an offense of peculiar malignity) because an unimportant letter has been found hidden away at the bottom of a tea-chest or elsewhere. But what Government now has need to send important despatches by sea at all? There is the telegraph. And the bare idea of ransacking scores or hundreds of sealed mail-bags and tons of passengers' baggage, on the chance of finding a hostile despatch among them, is glaringly preposterous. Yet this would seem to be the course which commends itself to Russia. Compare her action with that of the American Government in the well-known case of the steamer *Peterhoff*, captured by the Federals for attempting to carry contraband to the Southern States. The conduct of the vessel was peculiarly unsatisfactory, but a sealed postal mail-bag found on board was ordered to be delivered to the attorney of the United States, out of the custody of the Prize Court, and was given up to the British authorities unopened. What 'despatches' indeed can go from Europe to Japan which are dangerous to Russia? Despatches from Japan to her belligerent forces would no doubt be highly objectionable; despatches, likewise, between the mother country and her colonies. But what is there to be feared in the case of despatches from a neutral country to the enemy? If it be objected that despatches might be sent from Japanese ministers in the West, then the answer is that by the law of nations the conveyance of the despatches of a minister resident in a neutral country are to be deemed innocuous, the presumption being that such despatches are for the purpose of preserving friendly relations between the neutral state and that of the belligerent Power to which the minister owes allegiance."

The decision of the Vladivostok prize court in the case of the *Calchas* was that she had been justly seized. The flour, timber, and cotton were held to be contraband and confiscated, but the cargo for neutral ports does not seem to have been affected by this pronouncement. The machinery was held for further consideration —this part of the cargo appears to have been mainly of American origin—and an appeal has been taken to St. Petersburg. The following editorial from the London *Mail* faithfully reflects the views of most English papers regarding that aspect of the *Calchas* case in which Great Britain is peculiarly interested—the difference between absolute contraband and conditional contraband:

"The decision of the Vladivostok Prize Court in the case of the steamer *Calchas* naturally causes some concern to both the British and Russian governments. The steamer herself is to be released, according to the most trustworthy reports, but of her cargo a quantity of flour and cotton is pronounced contraband, and is to be confiscated, while the vessel and a certain amount of machinery which she had on board are to be detained for three months at Vladivostok.

"The *Calchas*, when captured, was on a voyage from the United States to a Japanese port with a cargo which under the old rules of contraband would not be regarded as liable to seizure. But at the opening of the present war the Russian Government issued a sweeping proclamation, in which it included as contraband food and cotton among numerous other articles. The British and American governments, after considerable delay, protested against this view, declining to admit that provisions could be contraband unless they were clearly shown to be in transit to the enemy's forces. It should be said that the somewhat shadowy entity known as international law is by no means on the side of the Russians, and that the British Premier has declared publicly in the House of Commons that the British Government would not sit down quietly under a decision manifestly contrary to established precedents. There is no other choice for it, in view of the fact that the very existence of this country in war will depend on the free importation of food, which will be difficult and dangerous should precedents be established tending to include food in the articles which are generally considered contraband.

"Prompt action will doubtless be taken by the British authorities in the present case, and it is much to be hoped that Russia will accede to our representations without delay. The Russian position is an unreasonable one, and has been taken up, as is believed, contrary to the advice of the best Russian experts in international law, including men such as M. Martens [of the St. Petersburg contraband commission] and Count Lamsdorff. They would do well if they impressed upon the too ebullient grand dukes who instigated the attacks upon British shipping that nothing is to be gained by setting such powerful neutrals as England and the United States against Russia."

A GERMAN AVOWAL OF GERMAN TERRITORIAL POLICY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ALL avenues of access to the German mind are indefatigably invaded by the Leipsic *Grenzboten* with uninterrupted impressions of the coming influence of sea power upon the destinies of the fatherland. The Leipsic organ is, in a peculiar sense, the exponent of Emperor William's declaration: "Our future lies upon the water." It speaks with authority, not only as the recognized mouthpiece of the German "Jingo" school of world politics, but also on account of the close touch maintained between itself and certain officials in the Berlin Foreign Office. The utterances of this paper are assumed, accordingly, to emanate from sources sufficiently responsible to reflect, altho not to pledge, the official mind itself. For this reason a special significance is supposed to attach to an editorial in this paper in which for the first time is avowed a German policy of territorial acquisition in South America. The United States, it is declared, may be expected to abandon the Monroe Doctrine in view of the steady growth of the German navy and, more particularly, in view of the development of domestic complications which may interfere with the maintenance of traditional American foreign policy. To quote:

"The Union has over us the great advantage that it holds unimpeded sway upon its continent and that it can already call its own territorial expanses that suffice for the most considerable increase of population, but it has also grave anxieties that darken its future. What influence, in political as well as in moral effect, may yet be gained by the negro millions, which increase so much more rapidly than the white population, can not be foreseen at all. Any one

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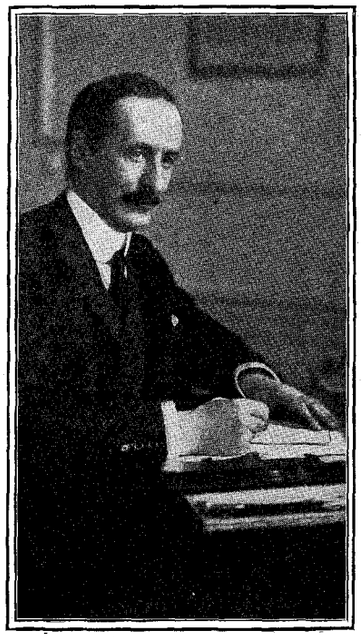
who has seen the total perversion of the national life among the races of Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, all strongly mixed with negro blood, will admit that the United States will soon have attained a point at which it can no longer calmly leave the negro question to development along present lines, but, for the salvation of its future, will have to adopt the severest measures.

"He who has seen the negro only in Africa does not know him, for stocks can be found there which sustain a comparison with white races. The American negro of slave descent is, on the other hand, without exception the curse of every nation with which he blends. Chile and Mexico, the only two Latin-American republics which have no negro population, have also, alone of them all, national armies which meet European ideas. The armies of the other free states of America are undisciplined negro and mulatto hordes. The United States has, therefore, every reason to place the solution of the negro problem in the forefront of its domestic policy, if, indeed, the labor question and the antagonism between East and West do not present problems no less serious.

"The land of boundless possibilities is usually looked at only on the bright side and yet the shadows upon it are so dark that any European nation would sink under them. To all appearances, the Union will sooner or later overcome the faults which have persisted in it almost from its birth and will consolidate itself into one of the world Powers of the coming centuries, but that will not be done so rapidly or so undisturbedly as is now generally assumed. Should Roosevelt be again elected, it may with certainty be taken for granted that the now rather loitering imperialism will at once soar again into a powerful flight. Whether, in that case, England, conspicuous above all others through her possessions on the American continent, will be able, by means of timorous yielding as in the case of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or by a policy of weakness, to avoid a war with the United States, is at least doubtful. In any event, if it really means to carry out a large foreign policy, the Union will be able to settle accounts with ourselves far more easily, as only in Southern Brazil have we serious colonial interests which the Union habitually leaves unassailed only in order to avoid occasions of contact within a calculable period. When the United States has annexed to its own territory the regions to the south as far as the Panama Canal, and this can be accomplished as soon as it pleases, the desire for activity in South America will scarcely maintain its present intensity, for the administration of so vast a region would in itself entail difficulty and expense that would render the acquisition of further territory undesirable. That Canada will be annexed is, on the other hand, only a question of time. . . . . .

"Millions of men have been lost to Germany by emigration. Millions in capital have been invested in foreign lands, often without having ever been recalled to Germany. How different would it be if we acquired for men and capital colonies of our own that would attract. Only thus will Germany, together with her oversea possessions, constitute a nation sufficient unto herself, herself producing all the means of life and all the raw materials for her industries, and becoming wholly independent of the foreigner. Great Britain and the foreigner could not alarm us any more. We, too, would have become a world Power.

"But we can, of course, acquire colonial possessions answering our requirements only by maintaining good relations with Russia and the United States. Without Russia's friendship an extension of our economic effort in the Far East and in Asia Minor is as unthinkable as would be our acquisition of a foothold in South America without a previous understanding with the United States. But as long as we can render Russia important services in Europe and as long as we are among the best customers of the Yankees, it need not be supposed that national doctrines or even jealousies will interfere with a sound understanding of their own advantage and our natural claims."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SIR CHARLES HARDINGE,

British Ambassador in St. Petersburg who is said to heed not the orders of the London Foreign Office but the personal commands of King Edward.

ENGLISH SUSPICIONS OF KING EDWARD'S FOREIGN POLICY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S rumored plan to pay a visit to London in the near future has occasioned so candid an outburst of anti-Hohenzollern sentiment in the responsible periodical press of England as to surprise even the continent of Europe. If the Emperor really comes to London, asserts *The National Review* (London), organ of that school of British world politics which favors the Dual Alliance as against the "Prussianized Triple Alliance," some new "trap" will be laid for King Edward to fall into. An anonymous writer in its pages has gone to greater lengths than this, altho in the form of insinuation. The gist of the matter is that King Edward, adopting the policy of the late Queen Victoria, keeps in his own hands a direct control over the foreign affairs of Great Britain. In fact, we are rather bluntly told that the Prime Minister himself is apt to find his authority subordinated to the royal prerogative in great questions of world politics. This is the state of affairs from which Emperor William has derived advantages in the past. He had such personal influence over his royal uncle as to persuade the latter to commit England to "the Venezuela mess." Should the Emperor visit London this winter, some new international complication must result.

These English suspicions of King Edward in the domain of world politics have been stated yet more explicitly by a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London). The King, we are assured, has been made the victim of a reactionary monarchical combination comprising Emperor William, Czar Nicholas, and leading Austrian royalties. The first success of this combination was the debt-collecting expedition of European Powers against a South American republic, to which King Edward lent the weight of his personal influence. Another reactionary monarchical success was the negotiation of a loan in London in favor of Emperor William's Asia Minor railroad project. The Bagdad Railway scheme raised such a storm in England, however, that the Balfour ministry had to drop it. In the words of the anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review*:

"The German Kaiser, and on his advice the Russian Czar, decided in their relations with Great Britain to ignore public opinion there, together with all its organs, and to deal as far as possible directly with the monarch on the assumption that his will is binding and final, as is their own. In their view even a constitutional monarch is on the one hand influential enough to induce his Cabinet to put off action in important international crises until public opinion leaves it no choice, and on the other hand he is able with tact and courage to pour abundant water on the flames of popular passion. In this way he obtains a decisive voice in the affairs of the nation. . . . . .

"It was the Kaiser who took the first step, giving a wide berth to ministers and ambassadors, and making advances in his own roundabout way. Whenever he was in England, people fearing that he had a knife to grind, asked awkward questions. But the Prime Minister was unembarrassed for an answer, and said the Kaiser had no intention to ask for anything. And it would be unfair to doubt that the Premier replied according to his lights. As subsequent facts disproved the correctness of his statements, the conclusion is forced upon one that he himself was unaware of the arrangements which were going on over his head. It was thus that the Bagdad Railway compact was sprung upon the nation without any previous negotiations, the Premier said, a compact which neither the people nor any Government in touch with the people

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would brook. Now nobody can suppose that the Foreign Secretary would keep his own chief in the dark concerning an arrangement of such wide bearings and grave import. And the only other hypothesis is unhappily that which fits in with the story told in Berlin.

"That, however, is only one point in the secret history of the Bagdad Railway project. There are others more curious still. The refusal of the Government to publish the correspondence on the subject whets public curiosity and sharpens hostile criticism.

"The secret preliminaries of the Venezuelan expedition form another episode in the Berlin version of the taming of the constitutional shrew. Especial stress is laid upon the brilliant tactics of the German overlord who not only drew Great Britain into partnership, but actually induced her to crave for admission. As usual the public was assured that no joint deal between the two governments was contemplated. And it believed the statement until the Anglo-German expedition was trumpeted abroad as a triumph of British diplomacy. How that end was compassed is a mystery from which the veil has not yet been torn; but in diplomatic circles in Berlin a big corner of it is sometimes raised for the delectation of the elect. The Kaiser, one there learns, has numerous wires at his service between London and his own capital which do not pass through the embassies on either shore of the North Sea. And of the 'live wires' several names are mentioned which self-respecting Britons would gladly miss from such a singular list."

THE INDEFINITE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

PRIME MINISTER BALFOUR has transformed the face of British politics once more by announcing that should the Conservative party in Great Britain adopt a protectionist policy, he can not remain its leader. But he says he still favors putting a duty on foreign imports by act of Parliament, and taking that duty off by a commercial treaty whenever such a course is "favorable to our own manufactures." The scheme might afford a basis of imperial unity, he thinks, and for that reason he would call a grand conference of all the leading colonies out of which might be evolved the "Greater Britain." Mr. Chamberlain, on his side, repudiates the name of protectionist. He wants, he says, the same "free hand to deal with hostile tariffs" that Mr. Balfour favors. "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain do not and can not mean the same thing," asserts the Conservative London *Standard*, but it is contradicted by the London *Telegraph*, with equally good sources of information, which says: "Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in complete accord." The London *Times*, warmly favorable to the Chamberlain program of preferential tariff, thinks that suspicion of difference in policy between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain can originate only in a mind befogged. But the London *Standard* thinks the judgment of organs which thus argue is impaired by loss of temper:

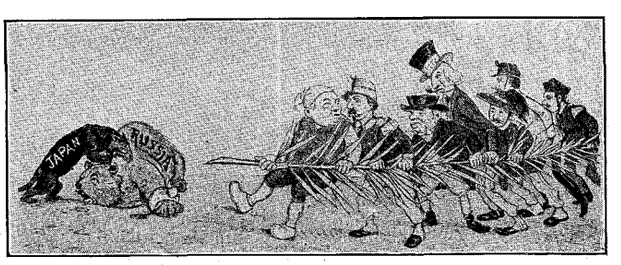
"Our unlucky contemporaries find, to use Lord Salisbury's phrase, that they have put their money on the wrong horse, and that is an experience which is bad for the temper. Still they should try to avoid the use of offensive language about those who are as good Unionists as themselves, with at least equal opportunities of gaging Unionist opinion. It is their own fault if they chose last year to run away with the impression that Mr. Chamberlain was going to 'sweep the country,' and lead the party to a triumphant victory, with his hasty and ill-conceived scheme. They know by this time that their judgment was wofully at fault. Instead of carrying the constituencies, Mr. Chamberlain has found his fiscal plans, involving the taxation of food and tariff duties on foreign manufactures all round, rejected at by-election after by-election. So far from strengthening the party he has almost broken it to pieces. His precipitate admirers reckoned without several factors, one of which was the personality of Mr. Balfour. The Prime Minister said at Sheffield [over a year ago] that as long as he held the position of leader he meant to lead; and the words were not idly uttered. Those who imagined that he intended to play second fiddle to any other statesman entirely misconceived his character. He is not disposed to record a submissive assent to a policy which has been adopted without his initiative, and is in opposition to his own opinion. The Edinburgh speech was a clear and impressive statement to that effect. It was very awkward and very disappointing for those who have been trying to persuade themselves that the Unionist party is united, for all practical purposes, under the Birmingham banner. But they do not mend matters by pretense which deceives nobody."

But that uncompromising opponent of both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, the Liberal London *News*, organ of the non-conformist conscience, explains the situation in a way reflecting upon the good faith of both the statesmen concerned:

"It makes one dizzy. It is the politics of Bedlam. It is the oratorical method of Humpty Dumpty in 'Alice Through the Looking-glass.' 'When I use a word,' said Humpty Dumpty to the astounded Alice, 'I make it mean just what I want it to mean.' Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain agree to make the word protection mean just what they want it to mean. It is an unpopular word, and therefore must be avoided at all costs. It must always mean something outside both their schemes. So Mr. Balfour repeats, 'Retaliation does not mean protection,' and Mr. Chamberlain after him, 'Tariff reform does not mean protection.' And so, as they both of them agree to denounce protection, they can both pretend that their policy is the same, and Mr. Chamberlain can even say, with a supreme touch of insolence: 'Such a reform of the tariff as Mr. Balfour and myself propose.' While Mr. Chamberlain defies Mr. Balfour in every argument and proposal he puts forward, he yet keeps up the fiction of agreement on the main question, and the whole of his inspired journals shout with him in chorus. *The Standard* maintains its single protest; but all the other Unionist organs cry aloud with one voice: 'Our great leaders agree!'"

EAST AND WEST.

The Bear and the Porcupine. (Suggested by a picture by Philip R. Goodwin in "Outing," December, 1902.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE POWERS (to Germany): "You go first."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TROUBLE BRUIN.

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The Making of a Masterpiece

OR THE

Story of the Standard Dictionary

WHEN Robert Cawdrey published his "Table Alphabeticall, Conteyning and Teaching the True Writing and Understanding of Hard Usuall English Words," he had so little faith in the average intelligence of the public of his day that he deemed it best to preface his work with the following instruction: "If thou be desirous (gentle reader) rightly and readily to understand and to profit by this Table, and such like, then thou must learn the alphabet, to wit, the order of the letters as they stand, perfectly without book, and where every letter standeth; as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*n*) about the middest, and (*t*) toward the end."

HOW THE START WAS MADE.

Several years ago, with a small battalion of able editors, a patient yet much-impeded march from the first letter to the last word in the English language was begun in this city. Many learned men the world over, doctors of divinity and doctors of medicine, professors in all the arts and sciences, extant or obsolete, were invited to collaborate, and joined the ranks of a literary staff, which, all told, aggregated 257 workers, who began their labors on the latest addition to standard books of reference. The announcement of this working staff instantly sends our thoughts back to poor old Dr. Samuel Johnson, who wrote his dictionary, as he plaintively said, with such "little assistance of the learned . . . that the only aid which he received was a paper containing twenty etymologies, sent to him by a person then unknown"—the Bishop of Rochester. The hundred and forty years that have passed since then have created other and less irresponsible writers who, following in Johnson's track, have set forth the learning of a lifetime for the benefit of their fellow men.

OTHER DICTIONARIES OUTSTRIPPED.

Trench tells us that in words contemplated singly there are boundless stores of moral and historic truth, passion, and imagination. The one essential foundation of a dictionary is the vocabulary from which it is to be made, and in the course of compiling one of over 300,000 words, such as is the STANDARD, the editors enjoyed the exceptional opportunity of appreciating the sound logic of Trench's claim. Worcester's Dictionary, first published but three decades ago, contained, approximately, one hundred thousand words; and when Webster's first saw the light of day, nearly 70 years ago, it was one of his chief boasts that his arduous labors had introduced into his work "12,000 words and 40,000 definitions which could then be found in no other similar work," but he has been outstripped. A comparison of the dictionaries of the English language on the market to-day shows that the STANDARD DICTIONARY contains 267,000 more words than Stormonth's Dictionary, 122,000 more than Worcester, 172,000 more than Webster's International, and 92,000 more than the ponderous Century.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

To prepare a dictionary which is to be a recognized authority one needs a long purse, for each branch of science, art, mechanics, etc., needs to be examined to bring its wealth in words to increase the aggregate. The works of all authors of repute also come in for consideration, until, by accurate copying, this pure and simple harvest of words is completed. For the STANDARD DICTIONARY no less than five hundred persons were engaged to read for new words, and the terms so collated were entered alphabetically in books handy for reference, and by the side of each entry a sign indicating its source was placed.

Johnson, whose method was simpler though less thorough, took many of his words from other dictionaries, and supplied some himself, having them written down with spaces left between, in which he subsequently inserted their etymologies, parts of speech, and various significations. But it must not be supposed that Johnson was the inventor of all the supplied words. When challenged with the parentage of the Latin *depeditation*, he laughingly admitted he had coined it, but added that "he had not made above three or four in his dictionary." Would that such considerate treatment of the language could be attributed to many journalists and authors of the present day!

MAKING THE DEFINITIONS.

When the STANDARD'S vocabulary was completed, each word was copied upon a separate and numbered (though otherwise blank) card, and the cards were strung together in packets of twenty-five. In this form four packages (one hundred words) were handed to a definer, who was responsible for the first work—the basis of the enterprise. With dictionaries immediately before him, usually seven in number, he created a definition that did not infringe upon any one of the books, to which, to avoid errors, he made constant and careful reference.

In the preparation of the Funk & Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY forty definers were steadily engaged, and as these men were called upon to treat a multitude of subjects it was desirable to select persons known as "specialists," to treat particular classes of words, in architecture, botany, chemistry and its branches, law, medicine, zoology, obsolete words, and various other subjects. This is a noteworthy circumstance, when it is considered that for "Worcester" Mr. Joseph Hale Abbot, besides performing considerable labor of revision, prepared, unaided, all the "definitions of technical words and phrases in the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany" for about one-half of the entire dictionary.

One of the radical departures made in the STANDARD is in the order of definition. Instead of beginning with the original sense of a word and tracing it down to its present-day meaning, as is done by all other dictionaries, the editors of the STANDARD wisely decided upon reversing the old order, and thus the reader can see at a glance that of which he is most likely in search—the popular and generally accepted meaning of a word.

JOHNSON A BLUNDERER.

Unfortunately the best lexicographers occasionally fall into absurd errors which are not easily discovered by the untrained. Johnson, whose great work occupied eight years of his life, has in modern times been singled out as one of the greatest blunderers. His etymologies were poor and incorrect, and his definitions, though accurate, were often marred by his prejudices. Some notable examples of the latter fault—for fault it is, since it is the province of the dictionary to present the language as it is, and not as the lexicographer feels it ought to be—are the definitions of "Puritan," "pensioner," "excise," "Tory," and "Whig." The Puritan he sarcastically declares to be "a sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion," while with him a pensioner is a "slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master." His definition of excise brought him into serious trouble, and small wonder, for he wrote "a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but by the wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." Johnson could not keep his political opinions out of his book, so while he declares a Tory to be "one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state and the apostolic hierarchy of the Church of England: opposed to a Whig," he defines "Whig" as "the name of a faction." Though these examples serve to show the bias of the man, and are not treated as we would treat them to-day, they are not altogether inaccurate. Perhaps the most absurd definition published was that of "semicircle," which has been attributed to Webster: "A perfect circle with a straight line drawn through its diameter."

Some lexicographers, it would seem, delight in perpetuating errors. For example, Johnson defined "lexicographer" as "a writer of dictionories," and the *lapsus calami* has been pertinaciously copied by succeeding editors of his work.

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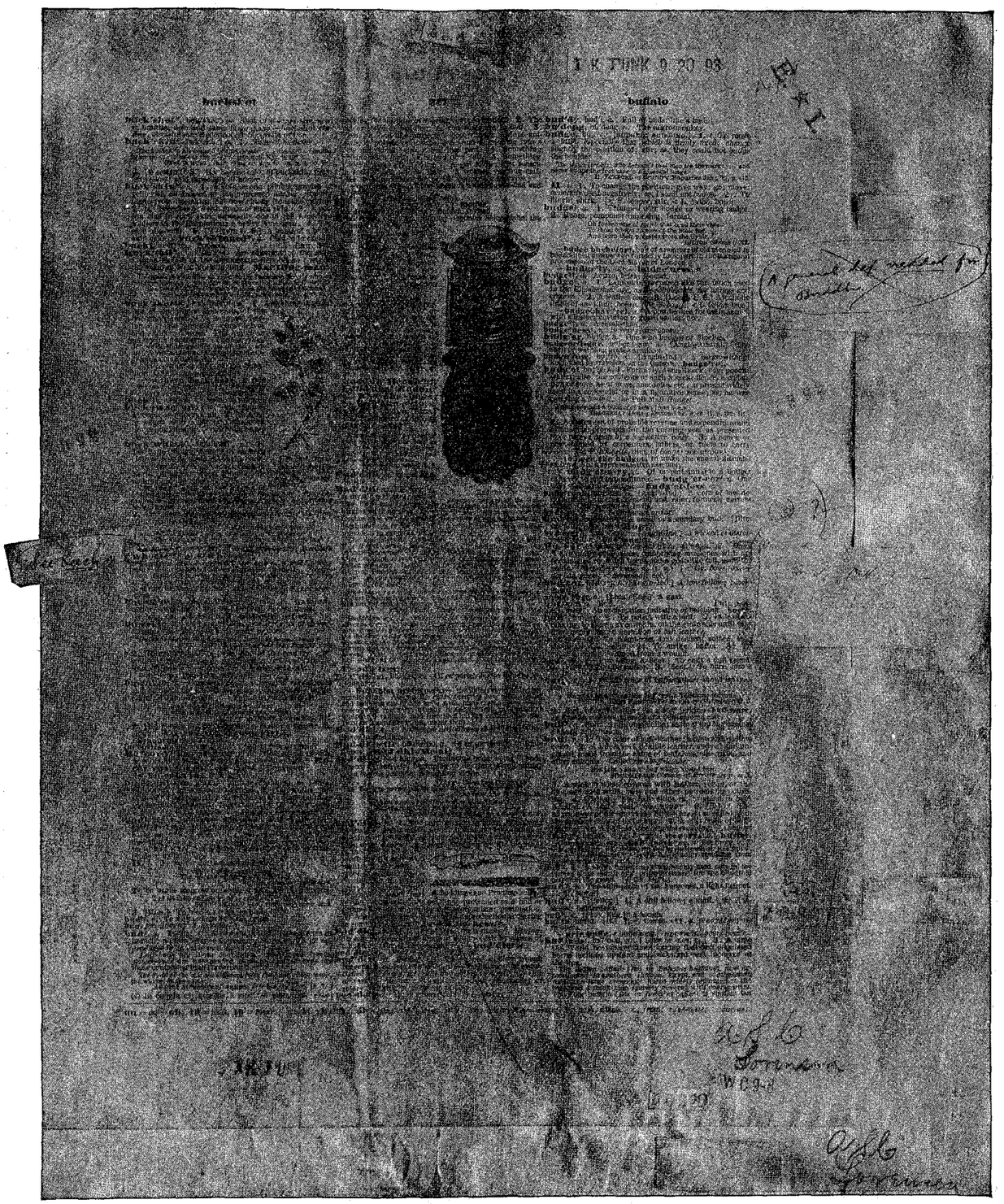
THE MAKING OF A MASTERPIECE—*Continued.*



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THE MAKING OF A MASTERPIECE—*Continued.*

UNIQUE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

One of the characteristics of the STANDARD DICTIONARY was the placing of the compounding of words, a feature which every other dictionary has neglected shamefully, into the hands of an expert on the subject. A special department, too, was created for synonyms and antonyms, which was placed in charge of a writer naturally qualified and amply competent to prepare those scholarly dissertations which adorn the book. Besides these and several other departments, a simple and concise system of cross-reference, the referring of one word to another for elucidation or comparison, was adopted, which entailed a vast amount of labor.

DEFINING BY SYNONYMS.

The reference made above to synonyms invites further consideration of the difficulty of the art so little appreciated or understood of framing definitions, an art which, as exercised by the Fleet Street Lexicographer, displays, according to his world-renowned biographer, "such astonishing proofs of acuteness of intellect and precision of language as indicate a genius of the highest rank." For, continues Boswell, "they who will make the experiment of trying how they can define a few words, of whatever nature, will soon be satisfied of the unquestionable justice of this observation, which I can assure my readers is founded upon study, and upon communication with more minds than my own." Again, apropos of the synonym and the much-bequizzed definition of "net-work" as "anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections"—a definition that prompted Goldsmith to say that if Johnson were to write a fable about little fishes, he would make them all talk like great whales—one may appropriately quote the learned Doctor, who in his preface very properly says:

"To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms can not always be found. For as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit of definition. Sometimes easier words are changed into harder; as *burial* into *sepulcher* or *interment; dry* into *desiccative; dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity; fit* into *paroxysm;* for the easiest word, whatever it may be, can never be translated into one more easy." Worcester in later editions deliberately adopted the plan of defining the word by its synonym.

SUPERFICIAL "EXPERTS."

Here are a few definitions taken from a recent reprint of an encyclopedic dictionary, which it is claimed had on its editorial staff a number of so-called experts: "BUCKWHEAT, *adj.* Resembling buckwheat; designed to grind buckwheat." After reading this one is tempted to ask which of the definitions applies to buckwheat cakes? In connection with this it may not be inapt to recall Johnson's definition of "oats"—"a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." This shows that, though his "Tour to the Hebrides" is written in a very happy vein, he could not refrain from perpetrating a joke on his friends across the border. Again, in the Encyclopedic one finds "BROMATOLOGY, *n.* A discourse, dissertation, or treatment on ailments." Why not "the science of alimentation"? "Botany," as an adjective—a very uncommon use, by the way—is defined "In which good botany exists." Evidently, in this case, the experts were about as much at sea as "the owl and the pussy-cat" of nonsense-rime fame. But the most abominable jumble ever perpetrated occurs under "air-pump" in this very work, and this is how it reads: "The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate. It is evident that when any one commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled by the first upward motion they are compelled to take. The valve will then fly open, and the air from the receiver will fill both the pistons, as well as itself, though, of course, now in a somewhat rarefied state." How the "cylinders" which "are firmly cemented to the glass plate" can be "compelled to take" an "upward motion" is perplexing, but how the air can "fill both pistons, as well as itself," is simply inconceivable.

SOME QUAINT DEFINITIONS.

Henry Cockeram, one of the early lexicographers, who published his dictionary in 1623, was evidently a wag, for he recommends his book to "Ladies and Gentlewomen, Young Schollers, Clarkes, Merchants, and Others" as a work which presents "vulgar words, mock words, fustian termes ridiculously used in our language," and from which they can gather "the exact and ample word" which would fit them to shine. Whatever else he might have claimed, it is certain that his definition of an "idiote" as "an unlearned asse" has the merit of brevity and comprehensive expression. His definition of "pole" is odd enough to be quoted—"POLE, the end of the axle-tree whereon the heavens do move," but this oddity is eclipsed by his definition of "lynx," which is a "spotted beast that hath a most perfect sight, insomuch as it is said that it can see thorow a wall." But if Cockeram be condemned for the errors of his work, there is in the condition under which it was written some excuse for him. When, however, in our own day, and under the advantages of a possible brilliant collaboration, mistakes occur which are so absurd that it is inconceivable how they could have gone through all the stages of writing, editing, revising, and proofreading, no satisfactory defense can be made.

HOW A FRENCHMAN DEFINED "LOBSTER."

In the course of the preparation of the Dictionary of the French Academy, to be on the editorial staff of which one must have attained the age of three score years, a definition of "lobster," now famous in history, though it never went into print, was presented for acceptance by one of the Forty Immortals. It read: "a little red fish that walks backward." One of his associates in "immortality" objected to it. He admitted the definition was clear, but based his objection on three points: "First, the animal is not a fish; second, it is not red until boiled; third, it does not walk backward." Another definition is taken from a dictionary which comes to us via Chicago. It is that of "inking-apparatuses," and reads: "Different forms of apparatus have been adapted to different presses, and some of them are peculiar to certain kinds!"

SECURING ACCURACY FOR THE STANDARD.

When a definer's work was done, so far as the definition was concerned, it was subjected to a critical examination by a "reviewer," or sub-editor, whose duty was to see that no significant ideas were omitted, and who, with *carte blanche* to perfect a definition in style, construction, or otherwise, bore in mind the principle laid down by Worcester that the definition of words is the most important part of a dictionary, and that a word should always "be so defined as to exhibit the meaning, or the different meanings, in which it is used by good writers."

The next step in order in compiling the STANDARD was the selection of quotations to illustrate the various meanings of words. These quotations, which were written by a large staff of readers, and verified and edited by a well-equipped quotation department prior to being pinned upon the packages, were attached to the work before it was handed to the reviewer for inspection.

Next the package was taken to the typewriters' room, where for upward of three years twenty operators were kept busy copying the definitions that had yet to undergo critical examination. In this department accuracy of record was the most desirable quality, and although each operator was trained to speed she was never allowed to sacrifice accuracy for it. Once this work was done the typewritten matter took the place of the package which was filed away for future reference, and having been proof-read, was held for final revision, a process occasionally requiring much labor from the associate editors.

METHODS OF PRONUNCIATION NOT FOLLOWED.

Pronunciation claims a passing word, demanding as it does no timorous apostle, but rather one emboldened by the certain knowledge of undoubted fact. Such a position is the more apparent as one contemplates the constant introduction into the language of foreign words, originally with their native pronunciation, and in course of time Americanized or Anglicized, or of classical words which have perhaps a local or even class pronunciation—words of which "clerk," "restaurant," "trait," and "valet" are examples. That Webster erred in this is again apparent. For we are told he maintained "that the speech which generally prevailed in New England in his day represented the best and most historic pronunciation. He, himself, said *vollum* for *volume*, and *perce* for *pierce*." And as for his oft-quoted predecessor, the following anecdote, given on the authority of Mrs. Piozzi, is amusing and instructive, as well as to the point: "'As he was walking along the Strand, a gentleman

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slipped out of some neighboring tavern, with his napkin in his hand and no hat, and stopping him as civilly as he could: 'I beg your pardon, sir, but you are Dr. Johnson, I believe.' 'Yes, sir.' 'We have a wager depending on your reply: pray, sir, is it *irrèparable* or *irrepàrable* that one should say?' 'The last, I think, sir,' answered Dr. Johnson, 'for the adverb [he meant adjective] ought to follow the verb; but you had better consult my dictionary than me, for that was the result of more thought than you will give me time for.'"

A STANDARD FOR PRONUNCIATION.

To guard against all possibility of error the pronunciations of the STANDARD DICTIONARY were placed in charge of an Advisory Committee of over fifty experts from different parts of the world. These philologists, who represented the English-speaking races from Orient to Occident, practically decided the pronunciations of words. The preferences of each member of this committee were obtained and recorded at no small expense, after considerable correspondence and labor, and were inserted in a form convenient for reference at the end of the work. This was the first attempt to collate in a dictionary of the English language a comprehensive list of the pronunciation of English words, and it may be claimed for it that it is the most representative list ever prepared.

HOW THE COMPOSITION WAS DONE.

The next stage through which the STANDARD went was that of composition. From the hands of the style editor the package was taken to the printing-office, where its number was registered, and it was immediately handed over to the compositors. Occasionally these men found it difficult to decipher the multi-colored handwritings (for on this staff each worker was known by the color of his ink) which seemingly ran riot over the pages, and had to consult the head proof-reader, part of whose work it is to read the copy at sight. Printing-office proofs were struck, and the last of these, with the proof-readers' queries and the copy, was sent to the editorial rooms, where the queries were answered, the proof returned, and the copy filed away. This done, the galley-proof was again sent to the editorial rooms, but now 250 impressions were forwarded to the "correspondence" department, whose duty it was to send a copy of each proof to the various authorities who had to pass the work finally.

HOW THE EXPERT WORK WAS DONE.

These proofs were despatched all over the world, for in Australia, India, the Cape, Natal, in fact everywhere where the English language is spoken, the workers of this dictionary were to be found. Each expert—they numbered 257—examined such words as came within the scope of his learning, and if need be corrected them, and returned his proof signed as approved by him.

On arrival each set of proofs was handed to those in charge of the transcribing department, to whom was given a duplicate set of galley-proofs pasted on sheets of linen folio, and upon this sheet every one of the experts' corrections was transcribed. This work complete, the experts' proofs were all filed away, and the large white sheet, bearing an exact reproduction of the various modifications called for by each authority, was then handed to those in charge of the editing of specialist matter. This work once completed, the sheet was transferred to the associate editors for general criticism and elimination of superfluous quotations. After this the sheet traveled in turn to the illustration department, where the positions of the engravings that embellish the book were indicated.

ILLUSTRATING THE STANDARD.

Small wood-cuts of striking clearness and full-page colored plates of remarkable brilliancy were prepared with the utmost care, so that scientific accuracy was assured in detail. Proofs after proofs of the colored plates were submitted before the tint or shade required was obtained, and the correct effect assured. Nothing could be more exquisite than the *Decorations of Honor*, nothing more natural than the *Plate of Gems*, nothing more lifelike than the *Flowering Plants*. Each and every one of the subjects illustrated has the merit of being an exact facsimile of the thing itself. A glance at the plate of *Butterflies* will satisfy the expert that here art has reproduced nature with an exceptional measure of success. But this was not at all an easy matter. This plate alone was proved ten times before it was acceptable to the experts. The plate of types of *Typical Woods* is an exact reproduction of the woods themselves and was made direct from those woods. The radial section of each variety is presented and the grains and cross-grains are reproduced with remarkable clearness. The obtaining of the samples necessary to make this plate involved considerable correspondence and research, not to mention the cost of each plate—that given under *Spectrum* actually cost five thousand dollars before a single impression was ready for use. It is safe to say that never before has so much attention been given to the preparation of pictorial illustrations lithographed or otherwise.

ALL THAT HUMAN INGENUITY COULD DO WAS DONE TO INSURE ACCURACY.

To revert to the editorial labors: the pronunciations and etymologies were verified again to avoid all possibility of error, and once more the proof was returned to the "cross-reference" department, where special care was exercised, for sometimes changes were made which, without harmonization, would render the department work valueless. Thence the sheet found its way to the compounders and proof-readers, who perfected their work and then it went before the critical eye of the managing editor, and finally also under the keen observation of the editor-in-chief, who supervised every line of the work from beginning to end.

Following the editorial work, the galleys were next made up into pages, which were proved two or three times before being cast as plates, and here, with the exception of the imposition and printing, the work came to an end.

COLLECTING FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FACTS FOR THE APPENDIX.

From the foregoing statement of the labor entailed in producing a dictionary, it will be seen that nowadays such a work is more than a word book, and unless it contains a comprehensive biographical, geographical, and bibliographical appendix it is wofully in arrears of public demand. So the publishers of the STANDARD set the editorial staff to prepare a concise but comprehensive record of proper names in the history of the world. Here, then, was a task entailing almost as much work as the vocabulary itself. The collecting of five hundred thousand facts was no small undertaking, yet it was successfully accomplished, and the world is the wealthier thereby. Hundreds of books had to be examined for biographical and historical data and to verify each fact. Ultimately the publishers came near to their objective point and after a journey of five years' duration and an expenditure of over one million dollars in cash, the STANDARD DICTIONARY became an accomplished fact.

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS SPENT.

Never before or since has so much money been expended on such an undertaking, the Century Dictionary, itself, according to its publishers' printed statement, costing but $700,000, being more than $300,000 behind. But this great difference is easily accounted for and is shown in the number of experts engaged. The Century Dictionary had 81 experts on its staff, but there were employed on the STANDARD no less than 257, or more than three times as many. That the result justified the expenditure only facts can prove, and when the statement is made that the vocabulary of the STANDARD DICTIONARY contains nearly 100,000 more terms than any other dictionary extant, one can but feel that the money was well spent.

Probably at no time has the popular interest in dictionaries, excited by the vigor of international competition, equaled that of to-day. But the interest thus excited should be encouraged to a purpose of some benefit. Not so long ago Dr. William Matthews stated that Lord Chatham read Bailey's folio dictionary through twice, scrutinizing each word carefully, so as to bring the whole range of the English language completely under his control. At one period of his life he used to have the dictionary read aloud to him once a year; and he was wont to complain that many noble words fell, from time to time, out of use. Daniel Webster was often seen absorbed in the same study. William Pinckney, in his day the giant of the American bar, and a powerful public speaker, studied the dictionary, page after page, content with nothing less than a mastery of the whole English language in order to acquire copiousness, variety, and splendor of diction. The value of such a work as an educational medium was recognized at a very early date by the corporation of the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, which in 1578 decreed that "a dictionarye shall be bought for the scollers of the Free Scoole, and the same boke be tyed in a cheyne, and set upon a desk in the scoole, whereunto any scoller may have accesse, as occasion shall serve." This shows that our forefathers at least knew the value of the free school, as well as of the dictionary as an educator.

When the bibliographical history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, its most interesting part will treat of the dictionaries and the debt that the English-speaking races owe to the American people in general, and to the STANDARD DICTIONARY in particular. The depth of thought and the breadth of learning crystallized in its pages have placed the scholar and student within the reach of a never-failing guide to their Mother Tongue.

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IT was just two years ago that I introduced the Shivers' Panetela Cigar. On every box that has been made, these words have appeared on the flap label where they were bound to be seen and read by anyone opening the box:

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The success of these cigars has been beyond expectation or even hope, as the Panetela shape and size was never what is known as a popular shape, though always well thought of by discriminating smokers. This success has had another effect—a host of imitators. I have yet to see the *equal* of Shivers' Panetela at anywhere near its price.

If this were an essay on morals, it would be fair to say that in the long run I do not believe misrepresentation in business pays, but as it is an advertisement to sell cigars, I am simply going to ask the smoker to read

My Offer: **I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars to a Literary Digest reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety, also at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied, and he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, for them within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.**

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It costs something to sell a man his first hundred cigars—after that he orders of his own volition. Renewal orders I must have, and I get them—more of them than you would believe if I told you how many.

As to references: no matter where you live, the chances are there is a customer for my cigars in your immediate neighborhood, to whom I will gladly refer you. A large proportion of the increase of the business comes from my customers recommending the cigars to their friends.

Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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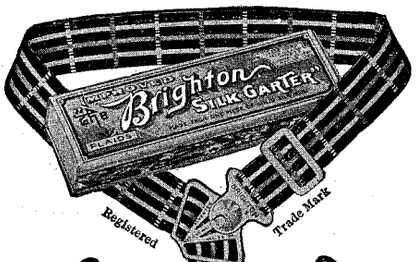

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Fetichism in West Africa."—Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Denizens of the Deep."—Frank T. Bullen. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.75 net.)

"Astronomy for Amateurs."—Camille Flammarion. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Story of Wireless Telegraphy."—A. T. Story. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"The Table."—Mary W. Alexander. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Christmas Eve on Lonesome."—John Fox, Jr. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Tar Baby and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus."—Joel Chandler Harris. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"Principles of Cookery." Parts I., II., and III.—Anna Barrows. (Paper, $0.50 each. American School of Economics, Chicago.)

"Rudyard Kipling."—A criticism by John M. Robertson. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"Maitreyi."—Pandit S. Tattvabhushan. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"The Son-in-Law Abroad, and Other Indian Folk-Tales."—R. Ramachandra Row. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"Spencer's Economics."—Dr. Guglielmo Salvadori. (Paper, G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

"The Doctor's Leisure Hour."—Charles W. Moulton. Arranged by Porter Davis. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $2.50.)

"The Appreciation of Sculpture."—Russell Sturgis. (Baker & Taylor Company, New York, $1.50 net.)

"Old Love Stories Retold"—Richard Le Gallienne. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Story of the Churches."—Daniel Dulany Addison. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Art of Caricature."—Grant Wright. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"A Quintette of Graycoats."—Effie Bignell. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Law of the Land."—Emerson Hough. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"More Cheerful Americans."—Charles Battell Loomis. (Henry Holt & Co., New York, $1.25.)

"Prince Henry's Sailor Boy."—Otto Von Bruneck. (Henry Holt & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"Careers for the Coming Men."—Whitelaw Reid and others. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Music of the Responses."—Harry G. Archer. (Philadelphia General Council Publication Board.)

"Choral Service and Psalter."—Harry G. Archer. (Philadelphia General Council Publication Board.)

"Songs of a City."—Howard V. Sutherland. (James H. Barry, San Francisco, $1.)

"Comedies and Legends for Marionettes."—Georgiana Goddard King. (Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Captains of the World."—Gwendolen Overton. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Whosoever Shall Offend."—F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Presidential Problems."—Grover Cleveland. (The Century Company, $1.80 net.)

"Twenty Famous Naval Battles."—Edward Kirk Rawson. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $2.)

"The Brownies in the Philippines."—Palmer Cox. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Poetical Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"A Box of Matches."—Hamblen Sears. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Twenty-Five Ghost Stories."—W. Bob Holland. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, $0.50.)

"Black Friday."—Frederick S. Isham. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Phœnix and the Carpet."—E. Nesbit. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Thackeray's Letters to an American Family." (The Century Company, $1.50 net.)

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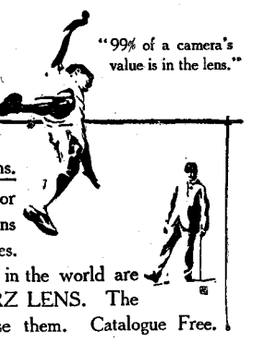

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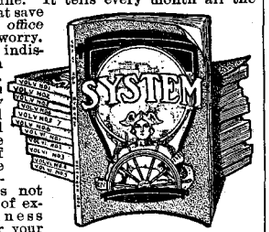

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"The Common Lot."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Government of Ohio." Its History and Administration.—Wilbur H. Siebert. (The Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Baby Elton, Quarter-Back."—Leslie W. Quirk. (The Century Company.)

"Captain John Smith."—Tudor Jenks. (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Madigans."—Miriam Michelson. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Gray World."—Evelyn Underhill. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Divine Fire."—May Sinclair. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"Hawthorne's Grandfather's Chair."—Homer H. Kingsley. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Old English Ballads."—William Dallam Armes. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."—Clifton Johnson. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Swift's Gulliver's Travels."—Clifton Johnson. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Stories of King Arthur and His Knights." (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Stories of Robin Hood and His Merry Outlaws."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75.)

"Synopses of Dickens's Novels."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45 net.)

"The Georgians."—Will N. Harben. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Picking Cherries.

By MINNA IRVING.

I was picking cherries up
Her father's cherry-tree,
In a hammock in the shade
She was watching me.
Roses on her maiden breast,
Roses in her hair,
She herself a budding rose
Twenty times as fair.

Growing weary all at once,
Down to rest I came,
"Cherries go in pairs," I said,
"We should do the same."
And the roses o'er her heart
Suffered an eclipse:
I was picking cherries then
From her scarlet lips.

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine.*

Things and the Man.

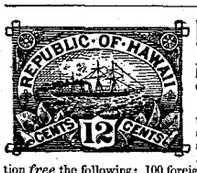
By RUDYARD KIPLING.

By cable to *Collier's Weekly*. Copyright, 1904, in the United States by Rudyard Kipling. Published in THE LITERARY DIGEST by courtesy of *Collier's Weekly* which has a special arrangement with Mr. Kipling, by which his new political poems are cabled to this country for publication in *Collier's*, simultaneously with their publication in the London *Times*.

"*And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more.*"—Genesis xxxvii. 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;



Postage Stamp Collecting

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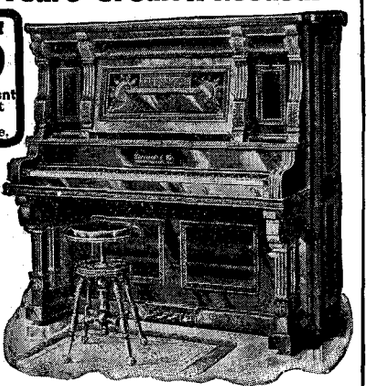

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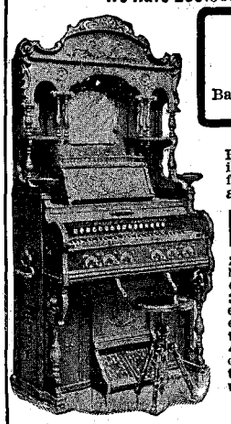

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He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things,
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 17.—The Japanese, says a report from Mukden, have been compelled to fall back along the entire line on the Shakhe River; the determined attacks of the Russians finally breaking the center of their opponents. Advices from Tokyo state that the Russian war-ships at Port Arthur are suffering severely from the Japanese fire.

October 18.—Despatches from Tokyo say that the Russian attacks all along the lines on the 17th were repulsed; Oyama confirms the reported loss of twelve guns on the 16th. General Kuropatkin, it is reported, has gained ground southward.

October 19.—Heavy rains, cause an almost complete suspension of fighting along the Shakhe River. Japan, it is said, will send to Russia, through the United States, a notice calling attention to the alleged use of Chinese garb by Russian troops.

October 20.—A dense fog, rain and mud still render hostile operations on a large scale impossible. A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese are slowly retiring. The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur, it is reported, have captured several positions near Rihlung Mountain; the Port Arthur garrison is now said to number 5,000 men. The vessels of the Russian Baltic fleet stop at Skagen, Denmark; the fleet is believed to be on its way to the Far East.

October 21.—Despatches from Chefu say that the Japanese resumed the bombardment of Port Arthur on October 16.

October 22.—There are further signs of another conflict in Northern Manchuria; the Russians are massing against General Kuroki; both armies still confront each other on the Shakhe River. The total losses in the ten days' fighting around Yentai are placed at 90,000; the Japanese estimate of the Russian casualties is 60,000 and the Russians put the Japanese losses at 30,000.

October 23.—The Baltic squadron, it is reported, attacked a fleet of British steam fishing-vessels in

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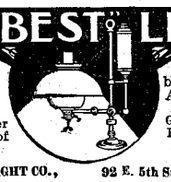

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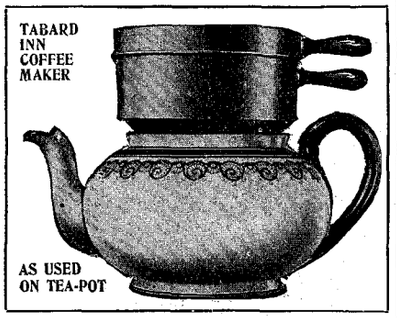

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the North Sea, 200 miles from the English coast, at midnight of October 21, and fired continuously upon them for twenty minutes, sinking two vessels, damaging others and killing two men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 22.—The rupture between France and the Vatican is approved in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 325 to 237.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 17.—Senator Spooner, Stalwart leader of Wisconsin, says that it is not certain that the State would go for Roosevelt.

William J. Bryan, in his speeches, in Indiana, states that while the Democratic platform and candidate are not perfection, they are better than the opposition.

David B. Hill begins his campaign tour of Indiana.

October 18.—Betting on the election in New York is at odds of four to one on Roosevelt.

October 19.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, closes his campaign of West Virginia, predicting Democratic success in the State.

October 20.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, in a speech in New York, reviews the Administration's record in the trust issue.

October 21.—Ex-President Cleveland receives a great reception at a mass-meeting in New York.

Judge Parker, at Esopus, speaks on administrative extravagance.

October 23.—In a letter to Secretary Taft, Governor Wright of the Philippines, shows that Judge Parker had been greatly misled in statements he has made in regard to conditions in those islands.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 17.—President Roosevelt summarily dismisses Robert S. Rodie, head of the steamboat inspection service at New York.

The United States Supreme Court again decides that certain repudiated bonds of North Carolina are valid.

October 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt reorganizes a "Ladies' Cabinet" to control social affairs in Washington.

Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York, gives a cheering view of the country's prosperity, before the convention of Illinois bankers at St. Louis.

October 19.—Secretary Taft, by direction of President Roosevelt, will go to Panama to settle all differences on the Isthmus. The demand for free trade with the canal zone and free transit across it, and the objection to toll roads are some of the causes of friction.

October 20.—Panama, it is reported, is highly pleased with the prompt action of the President in deciding to send Secretary Taft to the Isthmus to adjust differences there.

The Episcopal General Convention at Boston adopts a compromise canon allowing clergymen to remarry the innocent party in a divorce for infidelity one year after the granting of the decree.

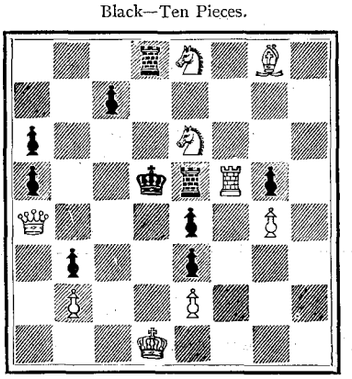
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 995.

By F. STEVENS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3r S1 B1; 2p 5; p3 S3; p2 kr Rp1; Q3 p1 P1; 1p 2p3; 1P 2P3; 3K 4.

White mates in two moves.

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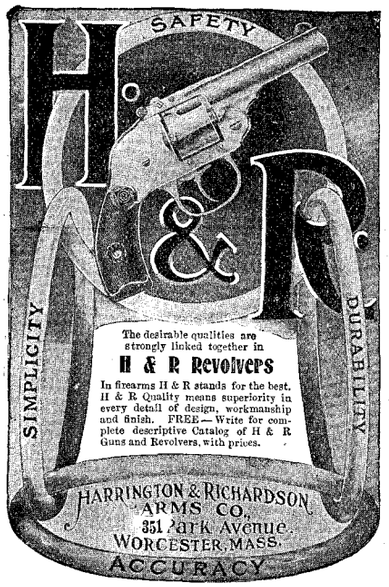
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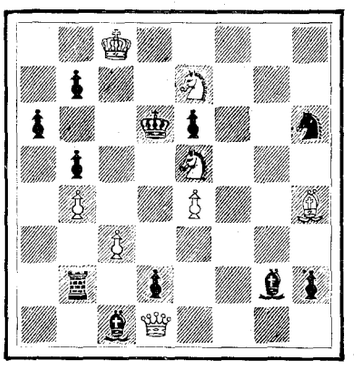
Problem 996.

By F. W. WYNNE.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2 K 5; 1 p 2 S 3; p 2 k p 2 s; 1 p 2 S 3; 1 P 2 P 2 B; 2 P 5; 1 r 1 p 2 b p; 2 b Q 4.

White mates in three moves.

Concerning Problem 986.

The British Chess Magazine (October) informs us that it is a 3-mover, and that it has two key-moves. Credit will be given for either solution; but it would be specially interesting to see how many solvers can find both ways of solving it.

Solution of Problems.

No. 985. Key-move: Q—B 8.

No. 987. Key-move: Q—K sq.

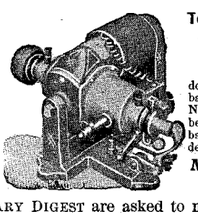
No. 988.

1. Q—B 8 / K—K 5	2. Q—Q B 8 / K—Q 4	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. R—K B 3 ch / K—K 5	3. Q—R 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 3	3. Q—R 6, mate
1. ..... / P—K 5	2. Q—B 5 / B x Q	3. R—K B 3, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. Q—B 2, mate
	2. ..... / P—K 6	3. Q—K 5, mate

No. 989.

1. Kt—Q 2 / B x Kt	2. Kt—B 8 / Any	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt (Q 2)	2. R—R 5 ch / K x R (R 5)	3. R—R 5 ch, mate
	2. ..... / K x R (Kt 3)	3. B—Q sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt (Q 6)	2. R—R 3 ch / K x R (R 3)	3. R—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K x R (Kt 5)	3. B—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5 dis. ch.	2. K—R 6 / Any	3.

"The see-saw Rook-movements and the consequent



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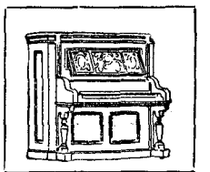

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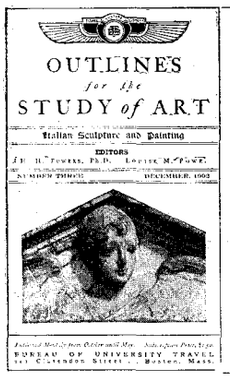

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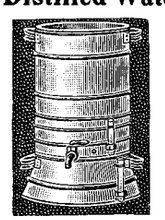

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1. ..... / P x R	2. Kt(K sq) x P / P—B 4	3. Kt-QB4ch / P x Kt	4. R—Q 4, mate
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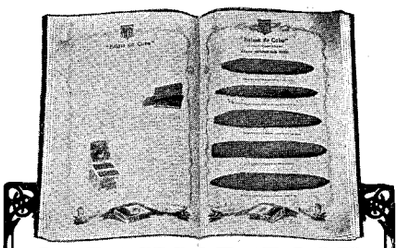

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	NAPIER. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*		NAPIER. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	34	Q—B 4	Q—Q B 2
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	35	Q—R 6	Q—Kt 2 ?
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	36	Q x Q (ch)	K x Q
4	P—K 3	Kt—B 3	37	R—Q R 4	P—Q R 3
5	Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	38	R—K B 4	R—Q sq
6	B—Q 3	B—Q 3	39	B—B 3	R (Q)—K B sq
7	Castles	Castles	40	K—Kt 2	K—B 2
8	P—K 4	P x K P	41	K—B 2	K—K 2
9	Kt x P	B—K 2	42	R—K R 4	R—Kt 2
10	Q—K 2	R—K sq	43	K—K 3	K—B 2
11	B—Kt 5	Kt x Kt	44	B—K 2	K—Kt sq
12	B x B	Q x B	45	R (R4)—Q 4	K—B 2
13	Q x Kt	Kt—B sq	46	R—Q 8	R (Kt2)—Ktsq
14	P—B 5	P—B 4	47	R x R ch	R x R
15	Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	48	K—Q 2	K—K 2
16	K R—K sq	B—Q 2	49	K—B 3	R—Q sq
17	B—B 4	Q—B 3	50	R x R	K x R
18	Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	51	K—Kt 4	B—Q 2
19	P x Kt	Q—R 5	52	B—B 4	K—B 2
20	P—B 4	P—K Kt 4	53	K—R 5	B—B sq
21	R—K B sq	R—K 2	54	B—K 2	B—Q 2
22	Q R—Q sq	K—R sq	55	B—R 5	P—R 3
23	P—Kt 3	P x P	56	P—Q R 4	B—B sq
24	R x P	Q—Kt 4	57	P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 2
25	R—Q 6	R—K Kt sq	58	B—B 7	K—B sq
26	Q—Q 4	B—B sq	59	K—Kt 6 !	K—Kt sq
27	K—R sq	R (K2)—K sq	60	B—R 5	K—B sq
28	Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 2	61	B—B 3 !	K—Kt sq
29	Q—K sq	Q—Kt 4	62	P—Kt 5	R P x P
30	K R—Q 4	Q—R 4	63	P x P	P x P
31	B—K 2	Q—Kt 4	64	B x P	B—B sq
32	Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 2	65	B x B	K x B
33	B—R 5	Q R—K B sq	66	K x P	Resigns.

JANOWSKI-MARCO.

The fourth game of a match to test the King's Gambit Declined.

	MARCO. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MARCO. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	17	Kt—Q Kt 3	B—Q Kt 3
2	P—K B 4	B—Q B 4	18	B—Q 2	R (K)—Q sq
3	Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3	19	Castles (Q R) (o)	Kt—K B 7
4	P—Q B 3 (a)	B—K Kt 5 (b)	20	Q x P	Kt x K R
5	P—K R 3	B x Kt	21	R x Kt	Kt—Q R 4 (p)
6	Q x B	Kt—Q B 3	22	Kt x Kt (q)	R x B
7	B—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3	23	Kt—Q B 4	R—K B 7
8	P—Q 3 (c)	Q—K 2	24	Q—K Kt 4 (r)	P—K B 3 (s)
9	P—K B 5	P—K R 3 (d)	25	Q—K Kt 3	Q—Q B 4
10	B—Q Kt 3 (e)	Castles (Q R) (f)	26	B—Q Kt 3 (t)	P—Q R 4
11	Kt—Q 2	K R—K sq	27	P—Q R 4 (u)	B—Q R 2 (v)
12	P—K Kt 4 (g)	P—Q 4 (h)	28	P—K R 5 (w)	P—Q Kt 4
13	P—K R 4 (i)	P x P (j)	29	P x P	Q x P
14	P x P	P—K R 4 (k)	30	B—Q R 2	Q—Q R 5
15	P—K Kt 5 (l)	Kt—K Kt 5	31	Kt—Q R 3	Q x P
16	B—Q B 2 (m)	R—Q 2 (n)		Resigns.	

Notes by Janowski. Translation from The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) In this entire series of games, Marco has adopted this move, which we, also, prefer; however, White has, besides, as second possibilities 4 B—Q B 4 and 4 Kt—Q B 3.

(b) Against the threats of 5 P x P, or 5 P—Q 4, there is no better defense.

(c) To 8 P—K B 5, Black could advantageously reply: 8.., P—Q 4; 9 P x P, P—K 5; 10 Q—K 2, Kt—K 2; 11 P—K Kt 4, P—K R 3, etc.

(d) In the third game Black played 9.., Castles, an inferior move that gives White an opportunity for 10 B—K Kt 5.

(e) If 10 B—K 3, then 10.., B x B; 11 Q x B, Kt—K R 4, etc.

(f) Black now has the advantage.

(g) Somewhat daring, this was not a propitious moment for initiating an attack; 10 Kt—K B sq would have been better.

(h) Beginning a very interesting combination.

(i) If 13 P x P, then 13.., P—K 5; 14 P x P, Kt—K 4; 15 Q—K 2, Kt x Q P, with a very strong attack.

(j) Opening the file for his Rooks.

(k) An important move.

(l) If 15 P x P, Black would reply 15.., R—K R sq.

(m) Necessary, he was threatened with Kt—K B 7 and Kt—Q 6 ch.

(n) With the intention of doubling his Rooks: 16.., B—K B 7 ch would have been of no avail.

(o) With the hope of repelling the attack by giving the exchange. 18 K—B sq would be disadvantageous, on account of 19.., R x B; 20 Kt x R, Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

(p) The position is now ripe for the final assault, this move of the Knight being decisive.

(q) If 22 B—K, Black would reply 22.., Kt—Q B 5.

(r) Trying to bring the Queen into play.

(s) He was threatened with P—K B 6 ch.

(t) Forced; if 26 Kt x B ch, 26.., Q x Kt, followed by R (Q)—Q 7, etc.

(u) Also, forced, as he had to prevent P—Q R 5.

(v) Preparing for P—Q Kt 4.

(w) He has not time to take advantage of his superiority on the King's side.

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